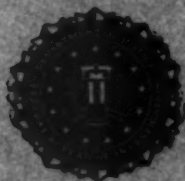


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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS



ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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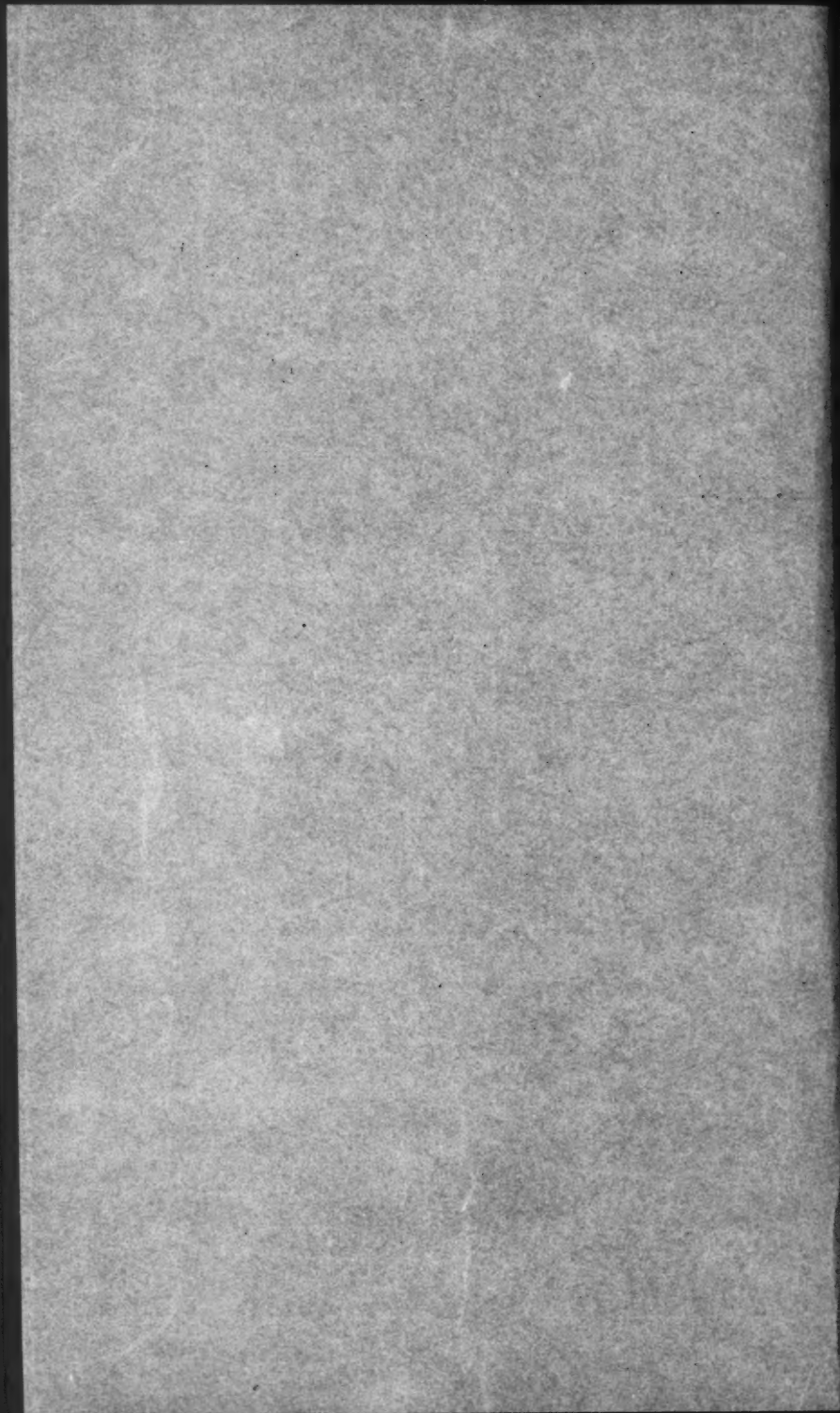
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Volume XV

Number 2

ANNUAL BULLETIN

• 1944





UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume XV—Number 2

*Issued by the
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.*



ADVISORY

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XV

January 1945

Number 2

SUMMARY

Crime Trends, 1939-44.

Crime trends were generally upward during 1944, with all offenses except robberies and larcenies showing increases over 1943, according to the reports of 318 of the Nation's largest cities. As a group, crimes against the person displayed an upward swing amounting to 10.0 percent in 1944, while property offenses were up 1.5 percent. For the total of all offenses a 2.0 percent increase was recorded over 1943.

As to individual offense classes, murders and negligent manslaughters increased 3.8 percent and 10.3 percent respectively during 1944 over the previous year, while rapes rose 4.2 percent and aggravated assaults, 12.0 percent. Forcible rapes increased 12.3 percent, while statutory violations (no force used—victim under age of consent) declined 2.5 percent.

Auto thefts in 1944 were up 9.2 percent and burglaries showed a 1.5 percent rise. Robberies declined 2.1 percent and larcenies showed practically no change from 1943 to 1944 (-0.2 percent). Thefts involving property valued at \$50 or more increased 22.9 percent, most of the decline in larcenies appearing among thefts of property under \$5 in value.

The steady increase in rape during recent years placed the 1944 figure for such offenses 27.0 percent in excess of the average pre-war year (1939-41). Similarly, aggravated assaults during 1944 exceeded the pre-war average year by 19.9 percent. Despite the decrease in the number of automobiles in use during recent years, the auto theft figure for 1944 exceeds the pre-war average by 15.2 percent.

In the following instances the 1944 figures were below the pre-war average to the extent indicated: Murder, -7.5 percent; robbery, -13.2 percent; burglary, -8.9 percent; and larceny, -13.3 percent.

Crime Rates, 1943-44.

Crime rates vary among communities of different sizes. Murder increased in cities of all sizes except those with populations from 25,000 to 50,000, and those under 10,000. Negligent manslaughters showed increases only in the cities over 50,000. Offenses of rape increased only among the cities with population in excess of 100,000, and

aggravated assaults increased in cities of all sizes, except those from 10,000 to 25,000 in population. As to property crimes, auto thefts increased in cities of all sizes, whereas the robbery rates increased only in cities with population less than 25,000, showing decreases in the larger communities.

Value of Property Stolen, 1943-44.

The average value of property stolen per offense of robbery increased 19.6 percent, from \$94.26 in 1943 to \$112.74 in 1944. The increases for other types of crimes were as follows: Burglary 30.6 percent, larceny 17.0 percent, and auto theft 13.9 percent. Ninety-seven percent of the stolen automobiles were recovered. Exclusive of automobiles, 24.1 percent of the property stolen in 1944 was recovered.

Estimated Number of Major Crimes, 1944.

With the passing of each hour during 1944, more than 158 serious crimes were reported to local police authorities in the United States. Each day on the average brought 28 felonious killings, 30 rapes, 150 aggravated assaults, and left 120 persons robbed, 555 with their automobiles stolen and the homes or business places of 749 others burglarized. In addition, 2,176 larcenies occurred during the average day, until by the end of the year an estimated 1,393,655 major crimes were registered.

Monthly Variations in Crime.

Crime shows a definite tendency to fluctuate with the seasons, and the figures for 1944 followed generally the pattern of prior years. During the summer months when the days are longer and warmer, murders and other felonious assaults are most frequent, while the predatory crimes against property increase generally with the extended darkness of the winter months. Negligent manslaughters, composed almost entirely of traffic fatalities, follow generally the seasonal curve of traffic deaths, increasing noticeably with the darkness and unfavorable driving conditions of the winter months.

Rural Crime Trends, 1943-44.

Rural murders and rapes decreased in 1944, whereas urban crimes of those types increased. On the other hand, rural robberies were up 1.7 percent, while urban robberies declined 2.1 percent. Similarly the rural larceny rate showed a slight increase amounting to 1.7 percent, whereas urban larcenies registered a slight decrease. For offenses of negligent manslaughter, aggravated assault, burglary, and auto theft the trend of both rural and urban crime figures was upwards in 1944.

Persons Arrested, 1944.

Among the 488,979 fingerprint arrest records received at the FBI in 1944, age 17 stood out as the predominating single age group among

arrested persons, followed in this respect by ages 18, 19, 21, and 22 in the order indicated.

For males and females combined arrests of persons in the 18-20 age group decreased 5.2 percent, while arrests of persons less than 18 years old declined 2.5 percent. During 1944, boy arrests under 18 decreased 1.8 percent and girl arrests under 18 decreased 7.1 percent as compared with 1943. Boy arrests in the 18-20 bracket decreased 8.5 percent, but girl arrests in this age group increased 4.9 percent. A comparison of the 1944 data with the figures for 1941, the last peace-time year, showed the arrests of boys under 18 were up 18.8 percent in 1944, and arrests of girls under 21 showed a 134.0 percent rise, indicating we still have an abnormally high level of juvenile delinquency.

Of the total arrest records examined, 241,042 (49.3 percent) represented persons who already had fingerprint arrest records on file at the FBI. For males the percentage with prior records was 52.8, and for females the percentage was 32.1.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny— theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those known to have been committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the FBI does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as

current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and II offense classifications.

EXTENT OF REPORTING AREA

In the table which follows, there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the calendar year 1944. Information is presented for the cities divided according to size, and the population figures employed are from the 1940 decennial census.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total.....	1,078	1,043	96.75	62,726,936	62,242,502	99.23
1. Cities over 250,000.....	37	37	100.00	30,195,339	30,195,339	100.00
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000.....	55	55	100.00	7,792,650	7,792,650	100.00
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000.....	107	107	100.00	7,343,917	7,343,917	100.00
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000.....	213	213	100.00	7,417,093	7,417,093	100.00
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000.....	666	631	94.74	9,977,937	9,493,503	95.14

NOTE.—The above table does not include 2,085 cities, villages, and rural townships aggregating a total population of 10,385,121. The cities and villages included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

In addition to the 3,128 city and village police departments which forwarded crime reports during 1944, one or more reports were received during the year from 2,314 sheriffs and State Police organizations and from 6 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States, making a grand total of 5,448 agencies contributing crime reports to the F B I during 1944.

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MONTHLY REPORTS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

Crime rates vary among communities of different sizes, with the higher rates generally found in the larger cities. For this reason, the offenses known to the police for the calendar year 1944 and the rate per 100,000 are presented in table 25 for cities of the Nation grouped according to size, so that interested persons may compare the frequency of crime in an individual city with national averages for cities of the same population group. The average crime rate for all cities, regardless of size is likewise shown in the tabulation.

Similar tabulations in prior issues of the bulletin have been published for other periods, and although the comparable table for the calendar year 1943 presented in volume XIV, No. 2 was not based on exactly the same cities represented in table 25 of this issue, a comparison of the two tables does furnish some information relative to significant trends from 1943 to 1944 in cities of specific population groups. Such a comparison reflects increases in the murder rates for cities of all sizes, except those with population from 25,000 to 50,000, and those under 10,000. Negligent manslaughters showed increases only in the cities over 50,000. Offenses of rape increased only among the cities with population in excess of 100,000, showing decreases in the smaller communities, and aggravated assaults increased in cities of all sizes except those from 10,000 to 25,000.

Among the offenses against property, increases were reflected in auto theft rates in cities of all sizes, whereas the robbery rates increased only in cities with population less than 25,000, showing decreases in the larger communities. The changes in the rates for burglary and larceny were not particularly significant, moderate increases and decreases being scattered among the six population groups.

The following figures indicate the distribution of the reported offenses in 1944:

Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent	Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent
Total.....	1,445.4	100.0	Assault.....	54.8	3.8
Larceny.....	819.0	56.7	Robbery.....	43.8	3.0
Burglary.....	305.2	21.1	Rape.....	10.9	.8
Auto theft.....	203.0	14.0	Murder.....	4.9	.3
			Manslaughter.....	3.8	.3

It is of some significance to note that the violent crimes of criminal homicide, rape, and aggravated assault shown in table 25, numbering 49,719, constituted 5.2 percent of the total offenses reported by the cities represented, while for the 3-year period preceding the war (1939-41) such crimes composed only from 4.1 percent to 4.3 percent of the total offenses reported. This percentage change is attributable in part to increases in rapes and other felonious assaults and also to the lower figures for robbery, burglary, and larceny reported during the war years.

For an estimate as to the total serious offenses committed in the United States during 1944, reference may be made to table 37 in this issue of the bulletin.

TABLE 25.—*Offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
36 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,894,166:								
Number of offenses known.....	1,743	1,346	4,110	18,484	18,271	73,063	172,232	65,356
Rate per 100,000.....	5.83	4.60	13.75	61.8	61.1	356.4	839.8	218.6
GROUP II								
55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,752,650:								
Number of offenses known.....	494	410	926	3,737	5,164	30,323	74,148	21,433
Rate per 100,000.....	6.34	5.26	11.88	48.0	66.3	389.1	951.5	275.0
GROUP III								
104 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 7,175,075:								
Number of offenses known.....	373	273	607	2,361	5,037	22,798	66,243	14,985
Rate per 100,000.....	5.20	3.80	8.46	32.9	70.2	317.7	923.2	208.8
GROUP IV								
201 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 6,958,492:								
Number of offenses known.....	237	232	479	1,667	3,872	18,317	60,978	12,308
Rate per 100,000.....	3.41	3.33	6.88	24.0	55.6	263.2	876.3	176.9
GROUP V								
567 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 8,574,864:								
Number of offenses known.....	266	157	685	1,783	2,423	19,278	64,929	13,628
Rate per 100,000.....	3.10	1.83	7.99	20.8	28.3	224.8	757.2	158.9
GROUP VI								
1,198 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,381,576:								
Number of offenses known.....	170	108	482	1,219	1,854	11,335	31,510	7,871
Rate per 100,000.....	2.66	1.69	7.55	19.1	29.1	177.6	493.8	123.3
TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI								
2,161 cities; total population, 66,776,823:								
Number of offenses known.....	3,283	2,526	7,289	29,251	36,621	175,144	470,040	135,581
Rate per 100,000.....	4.92	3.78	10.92	43.8	54.8	308.2	819.0	203.0

¹ The number of offenses and rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports as follows: Group I, 34 cities, total population, 20,507,837; groups I-VI, 2,159 cities, total population, 57,390,494.

Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police.

Crime trends were generally upward during 1944, with all offenses except robberies and larcenies showing increases, according to the reports of 318 of the Nation's largest cities. As a group, crimes against the person displayed an upswing amounting to 10.0 percent in 1944, while property offenses were up 1.5 percent. For the total of all offenses reflected in table 26, a 2.0 percent increase was recorded over 1943.

In examining the figures for individual offense classes, increases were noted during 1944 in the number of murders and negligent manslaughter to the extent of 3.8 percent and 10.3 percent respectively over 1943, while rapes rose 4.2 percent and aggravated assaults, 12.0 percent.

Auto thefts in 1944 were up 9.2 percent and burglaries showed a 1.5 percent rise. Robberies declined 2.1 percent and larcenies showed practically no change from 1943 to 1944 (-0.2 percent).

Rape, aggravated assault, and auto theft offenses have shown the most significant increases since the war began. Rape offenses have increased steadily with the result the 1944 figure is 27.0 percent in excess of the average pre-war year (1939-41). The 1944 rape figures were up in six of the nine geographic divisions, with decreases reflected in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Mountain States.

Aggravated assaults have followed generally the trend in rape offenses, except for the year 1943, when the figures remained practically unchanged from 1942. In 1944, however, the sharp rise in aggravated assaults put the figure for this offense class 19.9 percent over the pre-war average year. Increases in 1944 were reflected in all sections of the country, except in those States comprising the New England, West North Central, and West South Central geographic divisions.

During the first calendar year after Pearl Harbor auto thefts declined, but during 1943 and 1944 significant and steady increases have been recorded despite the decrease in the number of automobiles in use during those years. The auto theft figure for 1944 exceeds the pre-war average by 15.2 percent, and the increase was general in all sections of the country, except in the Mountain and Pacific States where decreases were reported.

In the following instances the 1944 figures were below the pre-war average to the extent indicated: Murder, -7.5 percent; robbery, -13.2 percent; burglary, -8.9 percent; and larceny, -13.3 percent.

Table 26 presents a summarization of the offenses known to the police in 318 cities with a population in excess of 25,000. In examining the trends for individual geographic divisions consideration should be given to the fact that substantial shifts in population have occurred subsequent to the 1940 decennial census.

ANNUAL CRIME TRENDS

1942-1944 vs. Average 1939-1941

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE - 318 CITIES, TOTAL POPULATION 45,062,198

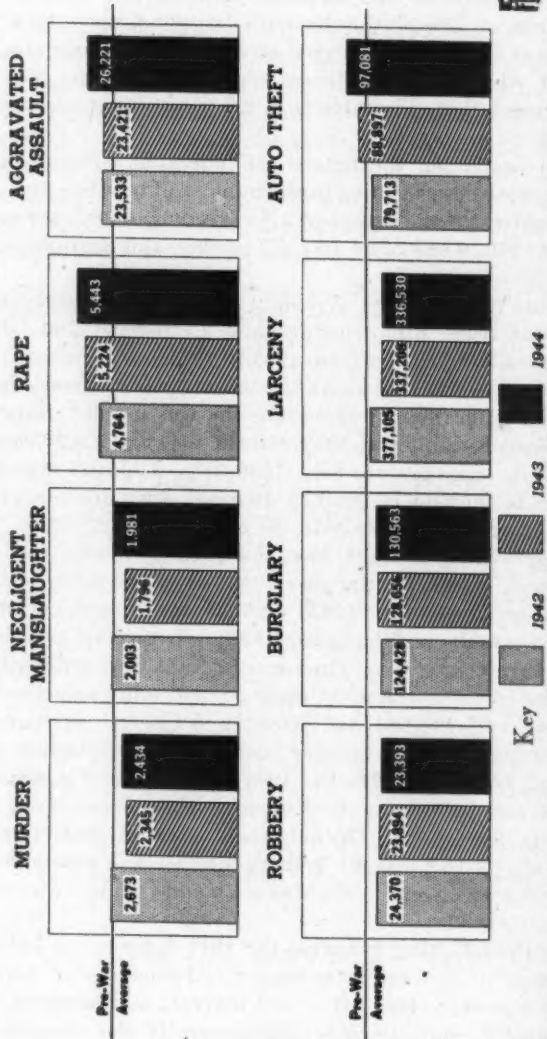


FIGURE 9.

TABLE 26.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 318 cities over 25,000 in population, January to December, inclusive, 1939-44, by geographic divisions

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Geographic divisions	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
NEW ENGLAND								
44 cities, total population, 3,030,390:								
Average, 1939-41.....	35	87	179	440	342	9,838	20,139	4,988
1942.....	32	80	183	388	296	8,815	21,094	4,301
1943.....	26	75	171	502	377	8,966	17,656	4,332
1944.....	38	81	137	425	282	8,141	15,894	4,518
Percent change 1943-44.....	+46.2	+8.0	-19.9	-15.3	-25.2	-9.2	-10.0	+4.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC								
57 cities, total population, 13,531,551:								
Average, 1939-41.....	467	606	1,292	3,118	4,632	20,285	41,914	18,965
1942.....	452	643	1,253	2,673	4,459	16,933	40,156	16,636
1943.....	371	498	1,183	2,335	4,225	17,506	32,140	15,047
1944.....	377	603	1,142	2,331	4,232	16,592	32,156	19,036
Percent change 1943-44.....	+1.6	+21.1	-3.5	-0.2	+0.2	-5.2	0.0	+26.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL								
55 cities, total population, 12,131,211:								
Average, 1939-41.....	594	393	1,241	11,791	4,608	40,222	114,664	18,016
1942.....	603	392	1,338	10,481	5,374	35,697	107,806	16,507
1943.....	544	373	1,517	9,321	5,935	36,876	96,998	19,123
1944.....	553	356	1,596	9,293	6,875	38,324	97,843	20,177
Percent change 1934-44.....	+1.7	-4.6	+5.2	-0.3	+15.8	+3.9	+0.9	+5.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL								
27 cities, total population, 3,541,995:								
Average, 1939-41.....	158	82	239	1,008	1,038	10,406	34,632	5,631
1942.....	150	99	262	1,006	1,443	8,297	30,458	4,679
1943.....	145	66	335	941	1,081	8,087	25,697	4,781
1944.....	149	116	432	892	1,075	7,811	23,442	5,506
Percent change 1943-44.....	+2.8	+75.8	+29.0	-5.2	-0.6	-3.4	-8.8	+15.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC ¹								
35 cities, total population, 3,917,445:								
Average, 1939-41.....	591	192	388	2,922	4,806	17,018	48,935	10,661
1942.....	613	187	489	3,146	6,019	15,763	53,772	10,596
1943.....	482	182	416	2,868	5,482	15,430	45,630	10,331
1944.....	525	225	518	2,423	6,299	14,639	42,023	12,027
Percent change 1943-44.....	+8.9	+23.6	+24.5	-15.5	+14.9	-5.1	-7.9	+16.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL								
12 cities, total population, 1,228,352:								
Average, 1939-41.....	273	98	101	1,012	2,759	6,325	12,474	2,129
1942.....	251	62	109	1,003	1,872	5,365	13,721	2,523
1943.....	209	61	111	677	1,251	4,874	11,547	2,437
1944.....	197	60	114	715	1,817	4,783	11,165	3,133
Percent change 1943-44.....	-5.7	-1.6	+2.7	+5.6	+45.2	-1.9	-3.3	+28.6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL								
20 cities, total population, 2,414,637:								
Average, 1939-41.....	310	104	201	1,359	1,984	10,827	35,969	4,311
1942.....	341	104	180	1,185	2,095	9,545	34,448	4,896
1943.....	335	100	217	1,113	2,054	9,582	29,297	5,753
1944.....	322	106	235	1,072	2,087	10,118	31,383	7,266
Percent change 1943-44.....	-3.9	+6.0	+8.3	-3.7	-0.8	+5.6	+7.1	+26.8

¹ Includes the District of Columbia.

TABLE 26.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 318 cities over 25,000 in population, January to December, inclusive, 1939-44, by geographic divisions—Continued.

Geographic divisions	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
MOUNTAIN								
11 cities, total population, 835,805:								
Average, 1939-41.....	31	41	58	483	166	3,544	12,586	2,041
1942.....	34	70	101	581	216	4,335	13,840	2,178
1943.....	44	43	158	602	287	4,491	13,245	2,613
1944.....	34	63	138	446	321	4,257	12,078	2,365
Percent change 1943-44.....	-22.7	+46.5	-12.7	-25.9	+11.8	-5.2	-8.8	-9.5
PACIFIC								
27 cities, total population, 4,430,816:								
Average, 1939-41.....	173	375	587	4,142	1,527	24,848	66,996	17,531
1942.....	197	366	849	3,907	1,789	19,678	61,810	17,423
1943.....	189	398	1,116	5,535	2,729	22,844	64,998	24,480
1944.....	239	371	1,131	5,796	3,283	25,896	70,546	23,027
Percent change 1943-44.....	+26.5	-6.8	+1.3	+4.7	+20.3	+13.4	+8.5	+5.9
TOTAL—ALL DIVISIONS								
318 cities, total population, 45,062,198:								
Average, 1939-41.....	2,632	1,978	4,286	26,965	21,864	143,313	388,309	84,293
1942.....	2,673	2,003	4,764	24,370	23,533	124,428	377,105	79,713
1943.....	2,345	1,796	5,224	23,894	23,421	128,656	337,208	88,897
1944.....	2,434	1,981	5,443	23,393	26,221	130,563	336,530	97,081
Percent change 1943-44.....	+3.8	+10.3	+4.2	-2.1	+12.0	+1.5	-0.2	+9.2

Monthly Variations, Offenses Known to the Police.

Crime shows a definite tendency to fluctuate with the seasons. During the summer months when the days are longer and warmer, murders and other felonious assaults are most frequent, while the predatory crimes of robbery, burglary, and auto theft increase generally with the extended darkness of the winter months.

The seasonal crime curves are graphically presented in figures 10 and 11. These charts show the extent to which the actual number of offenses exceeds, or falls short of, the number that would have been recorded for the month had the offenses been distributed equally throughout the year. The 5-year average for 1939-43 is charted in comparison with the data for 1944.

As indicated in figure 10, the seasonal curve for offenses of manslaughter by negligence is the inverse of those for other offenses against the person. However, negligent manslaughters are composed almost entirely of traffic fatalities wherein gross criminal negligence was present, and the number of such offenses, therefore, follows generally the seasonal curve of traffic deaths, which tend to increase with the darkness and unfavorable driving conditions of the winter months.

MONTHLY VARIATIONS Offenses Known to the Police

1939-1944

318 CITIES TOTAL POPULATION 45,062,196

(Offenses Against the Person)

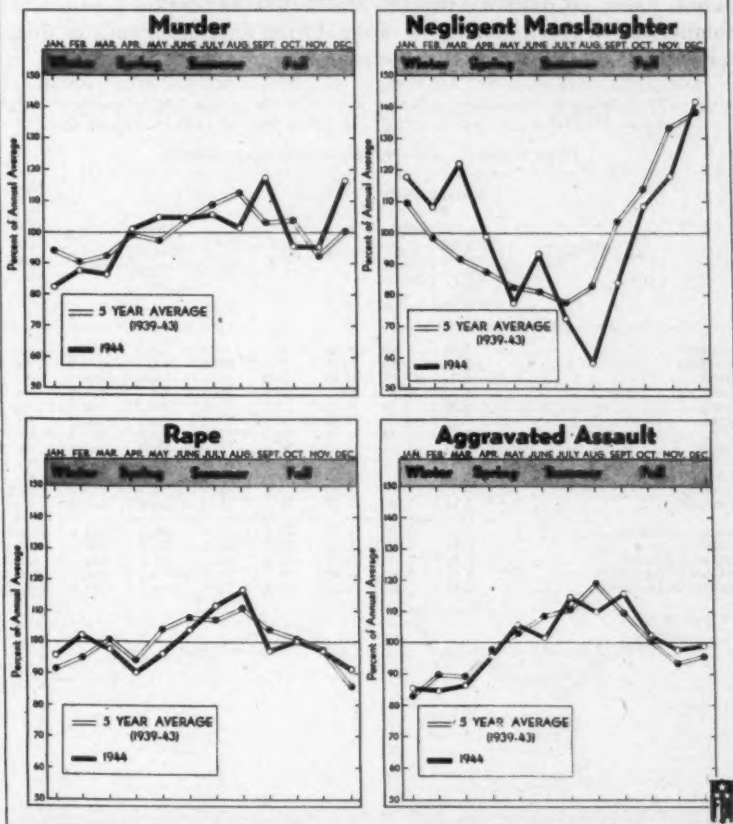


FIGURE 10.

The larceny seasonal pattern as shown in figure 11 is slightly different from that of other crimes against property. This may be explained in part by the fact that many larcenies, unlike the more premeditated crimes of robbery, burglary and auto theft, frequently involve the theft of personal property carelessly left unattended or insecure by the owners. During the winter months when there appears to be more of a tendency to "put things away," in the house or storeroom for example, the larceny frequency declines and, incidentally, the burglary curve rises.

Table 27, shows the monthly variations in offenses known to the police, based on daily averages. The tabulation makes possible the comparison of the frequency of crime during any one month or quarter with the daily average for the year.

TABLE 27.—*Monthly variations, offenses known to the police (daily average), January to December, inclusive, 1944, 318 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 45,062,198, based on 1940 decennial census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
January.....	5.48	6.39	14.26	69.5	61.2	373.2	861.8	307.0
February.....	5.83	5.86	15.17	65.1	60.9	376.1	845.0	264.7
March.....	5.74	6.61	14.52	60.9	61.8	350.8	848.3	266.1
April.....	6.73	5.33	13.43	59.7	68.5	358.2	886.5	268.5
May.....	6.97	4.19	14.29	57.2	75.9	329.3	912.0	244.2
June.....	6.97	5.03	15.43	54.1	72.8	320.7	920.6	244.1
July.....	7.03	3.94	16.58	61.0	82.1	339.0	931.4	234.6
August.....	6.74	3.16	17.35	60.6	78.8	358.8	961.1	251.2
September.....	7.83	4.53	14.43	66.9	82.8	367.2	964.0	267.6
October.....	6.35	5.87	14.94	63.3	73.4	354.5	1,006.9	280.1
November.....	6.37	6.37	14.43	70.6	69.9	383.1	985.0	284.9
December.....	7.74	7.68	13.58	78.1	71.0	380.8	890.7	270.1
January to March.....	5.68	6.30	14.64	65.2	61.3	366.5	848.4	270.6
April to June.....	6.89	4.85	14.38	57.0	72.5	336.0	906.4	232.2
July to September.....	7.29	3.87	16.14	62.8	81.2	351.6	958.5	250.9
October to December.....	6.83	6.64	14.32	70.7	71.4	372.7	963.6	278.3
January to December.....	6.65	5.41	14.87	63.9	71.6	356.7	919.5	265.2

MONTHLY VARIATIONS Offenses Known to the Police

1939-1944

318 CITIES TOTAL POPULATION 45,062,198

(Offenses Against Property)

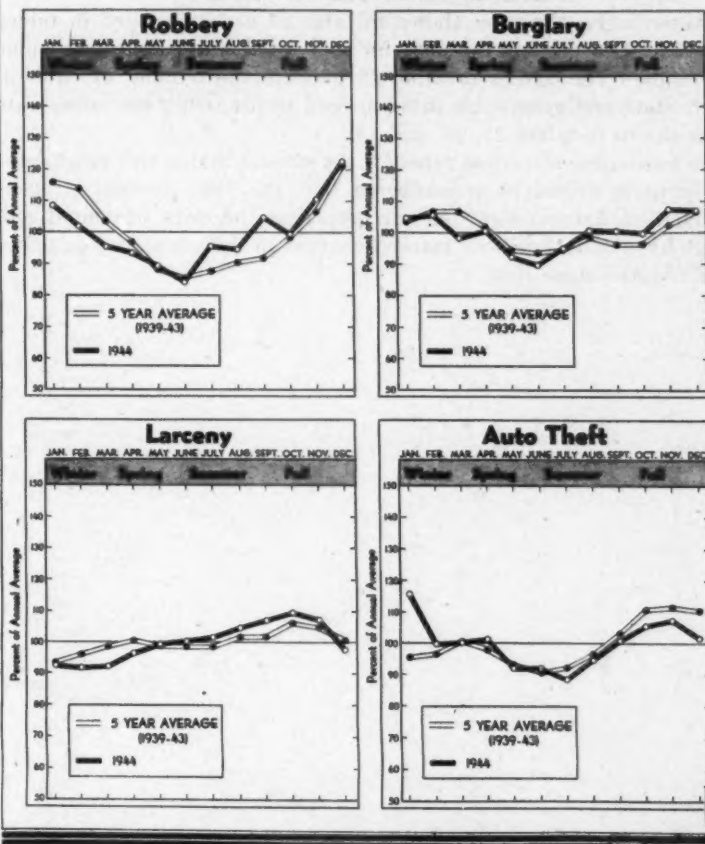


FIGURE 11.

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.

The many social and economic factors directly affecting the extent of crime vary among the several States and larger geographic divisions, and thus, the frequency of crime varies throughout the different sections of the Nation.

The rates for crimes against property in the Western States are generally higher than in other sections of the country, while the rates for offenses against the person are generally higher in the Southern States. Police administrators, therefore, are frequently interested in comparing figures for their respective communities with the average for other cities in the same general area.

Accordingly, the rates shown in table 25 are subdivided in tables 29 and 30 to present the data for individual States and geographic divisions. The figures in table 28 indicate the number of cities in each State and geographic division used in preparing the crime rate data shown in tables 25, 29, and 30.

In examining the crime rates for the several States and geographic divisions it should be remembered that the 1940 decennial census population figures were used in preparing the data presented and there have doubtless been marked changes in the population in many communities since 1940.

TABLE 28.—Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to December, inclusive, 1944

Division and State	Population						Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 186 cities; total population, 5,988,907	2	10	13	32	73	56	186
Middle Atlantic: 518 cities; total population, 19,561,797	6	11	23	36	146	296	518
East North Central: 514 cities; total population, 16,330,012	8	10	23	57	116	300	514
West North Central: 265 cities; total population, 5,454,095	4	5	8	11	65	172	265
South Atlantic: 194 cities; total population, 5,742,668	3	7	16	20	48	100	194
East South Central: 77 cities; total population, 2,365,323	3	3	4	10	19	38	77
West South Central: 124 cities; total population, 3,792,528	4	3	8	12	36	61	124
Mountain: 92 cities; total population, 1,491,724	1	1	2	7	23	58	92
Pacific: 191 cities; total population, 6,059,869	5	5	7	16	41	117	191
New England:							
Maine			1	2	6	6	15
New Hampshire			1	2	6	5	14
Vermont				1	2	6	9
Massachusetts	1	7	8	13	45	31	105
Rhode Island	1		1	6	6	2	16
Connecticut		3	2	8	8	6	27
Middle Atlantic:							
New York	3	4	6	10	46	95	164
New Jersey	1	4	6	15	38	67	131
Pennsylvania	2	3	11	11	62	134	223
East North Central:							
Ohio	4	4	4	13	31	85	141
Indiana	1	3	4	9	13	36	66
Illinois	1	1	7	14	32	74	139
Michigan	1	2	6	8	24	54	95
Wisconsin	1		2	13	16	41	73
West North Central:							
Minnesota	2	1		1	11	53	68
Iowa		1	4	6	9	40	60
Missouri	2	1	2	1	14	25	44
North Dakota				1	3	6	10
South Dakota				1	5	7	13
Nebraska		1	1	7	13	22	43
Kansas		2	1	1	16	28	48
South Atlantic:							
District of Columbia	1						1
Delaware		1				1	2
Maryland	1			2	4	7	14
Virginia		2	3	5	6	20	36
West Virginia			3	2	7	13	25
North Carolina		1	4	4	13	18	40
South Carolina			2	2	3	10	17
Georgia	1		3	3	1	13	24
Florida		3	1	4	9	18	35
East South Central:							
Kentucky	1		1	5	4	13	24
Tennessee	1	3		1	4	11	20
Alabama	1		2	3	3	8	17
Mississippi			1	1	8	6	16
West South Central:							
Arkansas			1	1	4	9	15
Louisiana	1		1	3	4	11	20
Oklahoma		2		2	12	16	32
Texas	3	1	6	6	16	25	57
Mountain:							
Montana				2	4	7	13
Idaho				1	5	12	18
Wyoming					4	3	7
Colorado	1		1	1	5	13	21
New Mexico				1	2	6	9
Arizona			1	1		8	10
Utah		1		1	2	5	9
Nevada					1	4	5
Pacific:							
Washington	1	2		3	7	16	29
Oregon	1				5	16	22
California	3	3	7	13	29	85	140

1 Includes the District of Columbia.

TABLE 29.—Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive, 1944, by States

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Division and State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION						
New England.....	1.25	12.7	9.9	220.3	470.1	148.0
Middle Atlantic.....	2.43	18.5	28.9	188.6	401.5	137.8
East North Central.....	3.96	62.0	47.4	286.7	771.3	156.6
West North Central.....	3.14	20.0	22.1	203.7	613.1	138.4
South Atlantic ¹	13.09	55.5	181.0	370.7	1,030.1	280.2
East South Central.....	15.26	57.4	133.2	402.3	853.5	282.6
West South Central.....	11.34	39.8	92.3	358.1	1,088.5	265.8
Mountain.....	3.02	50.0	31.4	430.7	1,324.0	252.7
Pacific.....	5.40	113.3	64.9	561.9	1,672.4	511.7
New England:						
Maine.....	2.49	14.9	10.3	255.9	650.9	156.9
New Hampshire.....	1.21	4	1.6	141.9	380.1	47.3
Vermont.....		4.2	3.2	116.7	629.8	81.0
Massachusetts.....	1.01	14.2	8.4	210.5	426.5	145.9
Rhode Island.....	.48	8.3	10.2	206.8	436.9	171.1
Connecticut.....	2.29	13.1	16.8	278.5	594.8	156.8
Middle Atlantic:						
New York.....	2.46	11.5	27.9	144.6	450.8	132.9
New Jersey.....	2.35	24.5	46.1	263.4	461.6	165.6
Pennsylvania.....	2.43	28.7	22.6	175.4	313.5	133.8
East North Central:						
Ohio.....	4.33	58.1	45.0	323.7	801.2	175.2
Indiana.....	3.53	45.7	49.9	294.6	1,013.3	224.8
Illinois.....	4.68	84.8	43.9	257.1	496.8	107.1
Michigan.....	4.08	63.6	74.5	360.4	1,091.1	204.8
Wisconsin.....	.69	8.6	7.3	127.8	720.6	105.8
West North Central:						
Minnesota.....	1.26	12.5	7.4	167.7	519.0	100.0
Iowa.....	1.76	10.8	9.2	171.6	616.9	126.0
Missouri.....	5.52	32.4	48.5	211.2	573.6	136.2
North Dakota.....	1.64	7.4	4.1	187.4	523.6	114.3
South Dakota.....	.73	21.3	3.7	194.3	702.4	137.1
Nebraska.....	2.78	13.5	18.4	236.9	754.6	236.7
Kansas.....	3.74	23.0	12.6	281.9	791.1	173.8
South Atlantic:						
Delaware.....	8.57	89.1	10.3	489.2	1,256.9	282.2
Maryland.....	9.61	42.1	122.8	182.2	504.7	209.8
Virginia.....	14.64	89.4	177.4	491.4	1,327.0	319.4
West Virginia.....	4.21	43.0	71.3	264.4	559.5	138.9
North Carolina.....	13.57	39.8	457.9	370.1	913.8	207.6
South Carolina.....	14.92	47.1	146.9	352.4	1,388.2	278.8
Georgia.....	23.43	59.4	156.3	420.4	1,324.9	328.7
Florida.....	15.03	59.2	200.1	551.3	1,436.6	337.5
East South Central:						
Kentucky.....	11.53	70.7	117.3	506.8	933.8	301.2
Tennessee.....	16.29	67.8	94.7	336.4	730.5	280.4
Alabama.....	16.87	41.4	19.8	422.1	929.3	226.1
Mississippi.....	17.74	28.8	140.4	350.5	860.1	228.4
West South Central:						
Arkansas.....	13.75	70.5	92.8	255.3	1,075.1	219.2
Louisiana.....	11.74	23.4	95.0	131.0	520.6	246.7
Oklahoma.....	6.02	36.0	47.6	370.0	1,117.8	206.5
Texas.....	12.56	44.0	103.0	454.4	1,302.5	280.9
Mountain:						
Montana.....	.58	21.5	13.3	300.8	939.5	184.9
Idaho.....	1.40	14.0	9.8	392.5	1,378.4	269.6
Wyoming.....	1.26	50.3	22.6	343.4	1,707.2	385.4
Colorado.....	2.89	54.4	24.2	464.1	1,172.8	184.7
New Mexico.....	3.16	31.6	36.9	326.6	955.5	267.6
Arizona.....	8.28	83.5	96.6	486.5	1,950.7	382.3
Utah.....	2.45	56.4	28.2	512.1	1,487.3	313.3
Nevada.....	6.68	98.5	60.1	688.2	1,590.1	521.1
Pacific:						
Washington.....	3.56	54.8	23.6	562.6	1,545.8	445.1
Oregon.....	2.41	111.5	51.8	656.8	1,804.6	456.9
California.....	6.02	124.2	73.7	552.7	1,682.9	529.3

¹ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 516 cities with a total population of 10,175,468.

² Includes report of the District of Columbia.

³ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 163 cities.

⁴ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 222 cities.

TABLE 30.—Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive, 1944, by geographic divisions and population groups

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Geographic division and population group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
NEW ENGLAND						
Group I.....	1.76	22.3	17.0	155.2	334.2	282.6
Group II.....	1.92	18.7	14.4	331.9	576.0	191.2
Group III.....	1.15	12.6	7.6	248.5	552.2	124.3
Group IV.....	.52	8.3	6.0	193.9	498.4	83.1
Group V.....	1.06	3.6	5.0	169.3	399.9	73.3
Group VI.....	.56	5.0	5.8	155.1	369.1	74.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC						
Group I.....	3.28	20.7	33.9	1 216.5	1 335.6	150.3
Group II.....	1.74	19.7	32.6	250.5	468.3	171.1
Group III.....	1.64	22.0	25.1	250.5	508.8	143.7
Group IV.....	1.28	11.0	24.4	172.5	511.2	126.1
Group V.....	.94	14.3	18.2	143.8	383.8	101.4
Group VI.....	.83	9.8	12.2	112.8	259.9	73.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL						
Group I.....	5.60	96.9	71.1	332.1	739.8	153.9
Group II.....	3.71	66.6	55.7	371.4	1,081.4	243.1
Group III.....	3.16	35.1	33.1	280.1	920.4	202.6
Group IV.....	1.88	20.6	15.8	224.6	822.5	145.1
Group V.....	1.68	19.5	11.6	208.8	767.1	129.9
Group VI.....	1.98	15.1	14.8	153.2	438.2	89.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL						
Group I.....	5.16	30.1	43.6	203.6	540.7	139.1
Group II.....	4.44	25.9	18.7	225.5	713.4	173.7
Group III.....	2.00	19.3	10.6	324.6	1,039.8	200.9
Group IV.....	1.67	7.5	7.0	190.9	723.0	163.3
Group V.....	1.15	9.3	6.4	204.1	700.4	122.1
Group VI.....	.91	9.3	6.7	115.1	287.8	75.7
SOUTH ATLANTIC¹						
Group I.....	12.17	55.0	111.8	278.9	765.3	310.2
Group II.....	15.83	101.6	229.8	628.7	1,523.8	394.4
Group III.....	14.45	49.3	239.7	375.2	1,232.1	241.6
Group IV.....	12.27	51.7	296.6	407.0	1,169.0	269.3
Group V.....	13.71	25.8	126.7	302.7	896.2	202.4
Group VI.....	8.43	24.1	128.9	220.2	574.0	143.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL						
Group I.....	14.67	74.7	127.8	505.2	1,007.2	256.5
Group II.....	22.84	63.6	78.6	397.9	781.0	248.0
Group III.....	15.31	34.9	271.2	455.3	820.1	242.8
Group IV.....	10.18	59.5	155.7	338.3	937.8	214.3
Group V.....	13.43	27.9	107.5	292.4	832.5	258.3
Group VI.....	13.12	38.3	69.4	124.1	211.5	80.9
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL						
Group I.....	17.37	51.4	128.7	419.1	1,195.3	311.8
Group II.....	11.83	45.2	75.7	639.3	1,399.9	306.7
Group III.....	7.56	35.8	75.0	291.1	1,099.7	250.3
Group IV.....	6.69	20.8	88.7	284.7	1,216.5	199.7
Group V.....	4.95	26.6	35.4	216.4	730.6	121.6
Group VI.....	6.95	31.9	87.1	237.4	501.0	142.4
MOUNTAIN						
Group I.....	3.41	78.8	28.9	619.7	1,212.1	186.4
Group II.....	4.00	34.0	36.7	484.2	1,190.2	298.1
Group III.....	8.51	56.1	68.0	470.3	1,557.3	353.0
Group IV.....	2.85	30.5	44.3	398.6	1,847.2	366.8
Group V.....	2.37	30.5	13.9	351.4	1,563.4	265.5
Group VI.....	.94	61.9	31.7	308.4	751.9	159.9
PACIFIC						
Group I.....	6.26	162.4	85.3	619.6	1,571.1	550.7
Group II.....	5.11	65.0	65.0	508.8	1,528.4	578.9
Group III.....	5.54	71.4	41.2	578.4	1,926.8	386.8
Group IV.....	3.84	54.6	29.0	502.4	1,757.6	386.2
Group V.....	4.26	82.3	45.3	556.7	2,353.9	570.3
Group VI.....	3.72	35.4	30.4	381.8	1,437.3	391.4

¹ The number of offenses and rates for burglary and larceny—*theft* are based on reports of 4 cities.² Includes the District of Columbia.

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants.

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January-December 1944 is shown in table 31. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 25 and 30 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.
The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.

The economic status and activities of the population.

Climate.

Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.

The number of police employees per unit of population.

The standards governing appointments to the police force.

The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.

The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

It should be remembered that the war has brought about marked changes in some of the foregoing factors in many communities.

In comparing crime rates, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

TABLE 31.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)

City	Murder, non- negligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto thrift
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Only 8 months received							
Ablene, Tex.			91	1,084	502	1,552	592
Akron, Ohio	10	159	6	81	23	372	126
Alameda, Calif.	2	4	27	225	73	388	243
Albany, N. Y.	3	23		96	61	517	134
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	1	1					
Alexandria, La.	7	16	180	120	62	387	62
Alexandria, Va.	9	17	110	108	62	548	64
Alhambra, Calif.		5		164	42	335	62
Aliquippa, Pa.	2	4	3	38	17	98	23
Allentown, Pa.		14		257	55	238	140
Alton, Ill.	2	9	20	84	5	102	24
Altoona, Pa.	2	22	7	297	51	366	121
Amarillo, Tex.	2	5	6	138	209	532	225
Amsterdam, N. Y.		1	1	14	8	64	18
Anderson, Ind.		15		139	13	171	158
Ann Arbor, Mich.		5	3	65	60	317	33
Anniston, Ala.	4	13	72	81	68	220	87
Appleton, Wis.	1	2	3	50	7	385	24
Arlington, Mass.		3		90	11	142	8
Arlington, Va.	2	1	22	100	108	540	66
Asheville, N. C.	6	16	267	235	123	377	73
Ashtland, Ky.		37	7	46	12	117	38
Atlanta, Ga.	60	274	341	1,656	874	3,266	1,157
Atlantic City, N. J.	4	24	61	387	633	855	203
Auburn, N. Y.			4	4	34	192	29
Augusta, Ga.	10	17	283	268	90	625	77
Aurora, Ill.		7	1	44	23	85	32
Austin, Tex.	5	16	84	345	55	985	215
Bakersfield, Calif.	2	16	15	168	130	764	212
Baltimore, Md.	96	412	1,215	1,607	909	3,151	2,783
Bangor, Maine		1		55	43	255	49
Baton Rouge, La.	1	9		86	53	242	49
Battle Creek, Mich.							
Bay City, Mich.		1	1	144	35	460	61
Bayonne, N. J.	-1	9	11	184	32	270	94
Beaumont, Tex.	6	17	45	245	79	625	193
Belleville, Ill.		5	2	45	16	135	33
Belleville, N. J.	1	5	2	36	14	65	27
Bellingham, Wash.				63	26	125	43
Belmont, Mass.		2	2	41	4	95	12
Beloit, Wis.	1	3	1	56	30	246	37
Belvedere Twp., Calif.	1	81	39	268	31	185	237
Berkeley, Calif.	2	30	23	443	88	971	116
Berwyn, Ill.		8		46	12	117	26
Bethlehem, Pa.	1	64	21	106	133	144	73
Beverly, Mass.			1	18	10	80	5
Beverly Hills, Calif.		6		86	30	154	57
Binghamton, N. Y.	2	1	2	190	96	622	72
Birmingham, Ala.	44	140	178	1,305	734	2,177	525
Bloomfield, N. J.		3	4	47	21	75	70
Bloomington, Ill.		10	14	33	32	109	63
Boise, Idaho	2			181	84	493	92
Boston, Mass.	15	197	161	902	699	1,743	2,263
Bridgeport, Conn.	4	16	23	448	280	852	310
Bristol, Conn.				40	30	162	8
Brockton, Mass.	1	11	1	157	63	217	78
Brookline, Mass.		4		114	44	188	79
Buffalo, N. Y.	11	47	151	475	241	1,366	889
Burbank, Calif.		10	2	173	93	667	134
Burlington, Iowa	1	1		61	4	110	31
Burlington, Vt.				64	40	333	43
Butte, Mont.		17	6	42	9	66	78
Cambridge, Mass.	3	20	14	207	45	360	197
Camden, N. J.	7	66	60	449	136	323	312
Canton, Ohio	1	65	65	414	216	772	234

TABLE 31.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944, cities over \$5,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....		4	2	48	83	500	48
Central Falls, R. I.....				43	7	109	37
Charleston, S. C.....	12	68	144	391	178	835	297
Charleston, W. Va.....	7	129	171	289	(1)	894	235
Charlotte, N. C.....	18	54	435	598	233	968	212
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	25	47	82	445	182	786	231
Chelms, Mass.....		15	14	116	41	121	39
Chester, Pa.....		45	37	178	49	203	96
Chicago, Ill.....	202	4,072	1,924	10,302	5,402	10,677	3,310
Chicopee, Mass.....		5	2	57	18	99	28
Cicero, Ill.....	1	33	67	97	54	169	47
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	40	268	535	1,038	826	2,962	768
Clarksburg, W. Va.....		9		92	8	140	35
Cleveland, Ohio.....	42	804	499	2,237	748	6,493	1,430
Cleveland Heights, Ohio.....	1	16		187	23	236	33
Clinton, N. J.....	3	2	3	85	34	91	30
Clinton, Iowa.....	1	1	2	48	25	202	38
Colorado Springs, Colo.....		4		59	100	685	123
Columbia, S. C.....	12	31	91	240	329	1,104	207
Columbus, Ga.....	10	29	53	241	237	781	259
Columbus, Ohio.....	21	325	83	1,730	951	2,064	728
Concord, N. H.....				73	9	119	13
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	1	27	9	113	161	698	264
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	1	6	8	98	41	239	124
Covington, Ky.....	4	9	10	214	13	147	56
Cranston, R. I.....		6	1	91	24	145	26
Cumberland, Md.....	1	1	1	45	23	114	92
Dallas, Tex.....	72	137	553	1,977	481	5,656	868
Danville, Ill.....	4	13	6	72	31	232	80
Danville, Va.....	8	12	65	94	82	337	48
Davenport, Iowa.....	2	10		168	30	732	110
Dayton, Ohio.....	14	132	178	676	217	2,400	671
Dearborn, Mich.....		30	19	297	205	826	235
Decatur, Ill.....	2	11	11	194	30	539	82
Denver, Colo.....	11	254	77	1,998	690	3,218	601
Des Moines, Iowa.....	7	20	32	270	83	973	213
Detroit, Mich.....	102	1,685	1,988	6,789	2,143	15,410	3,472
Dubuque, Iowa.....		1	1	51	23	241	55
Duluth, Minn.....	1	13	4	133	110	761	135
Durham, N. C.....	8	23	429	189	39	140	188
East Chicago, Ind.....		34	36	178	112	487	75
East Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	22	1	176	7	214	46
Easton, Pa.....	1		2	61	12	59	27
East Orange, N. J.....		13		204	31	108	84
East Providence, R. I.....		2	1	51	8	121	19
East St. Louis, Ill.....	8	103	106	189	124	359	155
Eau Claire, Wis.....				39	21	199	33
Elgin, Ill.....	1	1	6	62	8	168	20
Elizabeth, N. J.....	2	22	33	275	92	404	134
Elkhart, Ind.....	1		3	58	33	200	39
Elmira, N. Y.....	2	3	1	58	9	389	96
El Paso, Tex.....	4	71	63	296	115	676	440
Elyria, Ohio.....		5	2	59	28	145	12
Enid, Okla.....		5	2	59	21	226	28
Erie, Pa.....	1	13	33	276	69	827	186
Evanston, Ill.....	1	9	17	110	83	553	94
Evansville, Ind.....	7	67	57	504	264	1,551	380
Everett, Mass.....				Only 5 months received			
Everett, Wash.....	1	4	6	121	16	497	95
Fall River, Mass.....		24	7	368	112	485	148
Fargo, N. Dak.....		6	3	52	16	182	44
Fitchburg, Mass.....		1		85	14	170	59
Flint, Mich.....	8	45	143	664	395	1,838	256
Fond du Lac, Wis.....		3		57	4	188	26
Fort Smith, Ark.....	1	10	24	78	66	381	115

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Continued

City	Murder, non- negligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Fort Wayne, Ind.	2	17	22	236	218	1,358	274
Fort Worth, Tex.	32	60	151	1,064	166	2,290	620
Fresno, Calif.	8	92	42	448	212	1,294	400
Gadsden, Ala.	7	8	118	117	84	269	84
Galesburg, Ill.		8	5	107	25	166	75
Galveston, Tex.							
Only 2 months received							
Garfield, N. J.		2	4	42	11	77	27
Gary, Ind.		225	147	579	204	905	212
Glendale, Calif.	1	10	11	304	131	906	162
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	23	20	488	150	2,259	439
Great Falls, Mont.		3	7	92	63	466	82
Green Bay, Wis.		3	1	63	12	120	35
Greensboro, N. C.	9	19	385	310	146	700	171
Greenville, S. O.	6	17	75	127	120	368	122
Greenwich Town, Conn.		1	2	50	18	102	25
Hackensack, N. J.	1	7	30	80	24	164	45
Hagerstown, Md.		7	14	91	71	321	56
Hamilton, Ohio.	6	18	25	83	45	257	75
Hamilton Township, N. J.		7	1	55	14	234	36
Hammond, Ind.	2	12	6	243	112	528	87
Hamtramck, Mich.	1	40	3	173	92	267	69
Harrisburg, Pa.	2	39	59	272	154	620	225
Hartford, Conn.	4	59	88	943	209	1,114	500
Haverford Twp., Pa.				36	10	54	6
Haverhill, Mass.	1	4	1	87	34	119	48
Haselton, Pa.							
Only 10 months received							
Highland Park, Mich.	1	24	15	336	99	469	127
High Point, N. C.	1	8	198	80	40	180	57
Hoboken, N. J.	1	5	46	44	6	46	48
Holyoke, Mass.		2		116	47	305	84
Honolulu, T. H.	13	11	87	856	429	1,637	518
Houston, Tex.	70	327	176	2,490	800	6,491	1,232
Huntington, W. Va.	3	15	86	243	145	376	95
Huntington Park, Calif.		25	3	184	96	522	138
Hutchinson, Kans.	1		1	83	19	316	52
Indianapolis, Ind.	24	245	354	1,229	748	3,749	1,135
Inglewood, Calif.	1	13	2	182	78	366	96
Irvine, N. J.		5	3	175	36	100	42
Jackson, Mich.		9	40	114	94	470	107
Jackson, Miss.	12	21	82	242	113	689	90
Jacksonville, Fla.	32	177	234	1,012	894	2,280	617
Jersey City, N. Y.		2	3	58	16	112	21
Complete data not received							
Johnson City, Tenn.		22	3	91	37	168	52
Johnstown, Pa.	3	2	1	55	32	91	54
Joliet, Ill.		12		72	34	202	51
Only 1 month received							
Joplin, Mo.			6	246	43	693	174
Kalamazoo, Mich.	2	11	25	373	124	537	96
Kansas City, Kans.	9	86		1,019	790	2,313	490
Kansas City, Mo.	19	244	324				
Kearny, N. J.			4	80	34	89	25
Kenosha, Wis.		5	1	62	11	262	35
Kingston, N. Y.		2	2	21	21	100	14
Knoxville, Tenn.	33	90	105	343	458	650	685
Kokomo, Ind.	1	2	6	56	25	154	67
La Crosse, Wis.		2	9	39	52	618	102
La Fayette, Ind.		7	9	122	28	429	31
Lakewood, Ohio.		18		115	22	277	28
Lancaster, Pa.		7	7	131	43	313	52
Lansing, Mich.	2	10	23	146	84	857	226
Laredo, Tex.		1	27	86	20	371	43
Lawrence, Mass.	3	17	1	231	30	267	86
Lebanon, Pa.		4	1	36	8	220	35
Lebanon, Maine.		3	1	78	25	215	23
Lexington, Ky.	2	48	107	286	167	597	138

TABLE 31.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny—thief		Auto thef
					\$70 and over,	Under \$50	
Lima, Ohio.....	1	24	43	120	101	549	94
Lincoln, Nebr.....		3	14	179	48	779	184
Little Rock, Ark.....	8	69	30	314	(1)	1,368	232
Long Beach, Calif.....	9	156	125	1,117	(1)	2,497	1,121
Lorain, Ohio.....	2	8	22	87	64	224	51
Los Angeles, Calif.....	102	2,766	1,231	9,657	7,864	17,218	8,647
Louisville, Ky.....	48	270	512	2,332	1,557	2,263	1,358
Lowell, Mass.....	1	12	3	166	54	226	70
Lower Merion Twp., Pa.....		2	2	98	48	304	65
Lubbock, Tex.....	1	1	25	100	21	633	12
Lynchburg, Va.....	3	6	81	124	43	278	78
Lynn, Mass.....	1	13	6	396	136	828	131
				Only 4 months received			
Macon, Ga.....				100	74	324	103
Madison, Wis.....		4		136	51	311	50
Malden, Mass.....		10					
Manchester, N. H.....			1	75	26	226	20
Mansfield, Ohio.....	3	10	6	128	55	323	78
Marion, Ind.....		4		97	14	166	36
Marion, Ohio.....		4	1	101	37	312	36
Mason City, Iowa.....				18	(1)	106	25
Massillon, Ohio.....	2	15	9	96	29	228	47
Maywood, Ill.....		8	1	41	10	140	15
McKeesport, Pa.....		14	13	42	25	165	48
Medford, Mass.....		4	1	82	18	211	24
Melrose, Mass.....		3		99	8	74	10
Memphis, Tenn.....	37	247	434	807	389	1,749	637
Meriden, Conn.....		2	2	96	22	200	38
Meridian, Miss.....	6	7	41	123	14	104	20
Miami, Fla.....	23	154	930	1,228	553	1,322	663
Miami Beach, Fla.....		10	6	118	139	160	97
Michigan City, Ind.....	3	5	16	53	33	84	11
Middletown, Conn.....		1	2	30	25	95	18
Middletown, Ohio.....	1	11	15	133	38	416	75
Milwaukee, Wis.....	6	70	81	679	453	3,146	652
Minneapolis, Minn.....	13	80	34	887	506	1,416	616
Mishawaka, Ind.....				57	37	223	28
Mobile, Ala.....	16	60	567	474	126	668	425
Moline, Ill.....		6	7	80	29	162	33
Monroe, La.....	2	3	4	100	23	288	68
Montclair, N. J.....		2	13	53	54	142	40
Montgomery, Ala.....	11	9	103	349	61	487	111
Mount Vernon, N. Y.....		1	14	45	14	123	50
Muncie, Ind.....	4	12	27	157	35	434	146
Muskegon, Mich.....	1	23	6	194	106	577	218
Muskogee, Okla.....	2	9	19	145	59	267	62
Nashua, N. H.....				34	11	104	12
Nashville, Tenn.....	35	122	193	832	257	877	501
New Albany, Ind.....		4		87	23	116	58
Newark, N. J.....	22	268	439	1,636	645	1,485	1,367
Newark, Ohio.....	2	1	10	78	20	278	19
New Bedford, Mass.....	3	30	21	596	133	978	284
New Britain, Conn.....	1	4		97	9	221	61
New Brunswick, N. J.....	2	5	20	114	20	187	102
Newburgh, N. Y.....		3	6	68	35	163	81
New Castle, Pa.....	1	43	6	55	18	127	85
New Haven, Conn.....	6	23	12	495	155	965	339
New London, Conn.....	1	6	9	69	39	132	70
New Orleans, La.....	70	138	416	474	591	1,422	1,596
Newport, Ky.....	3	31	21	116	44	203	66
Newport, R. I.....		8	2	53	38	242	58
Newport News, Va.....	10	97	148	396	220	660	173
New Rochelle, N. Y.....	2	3	11	51	26	132	82
Newton, Mass.....		1	1	108	(1)	338	55
New York, N. Y.....	228	1,015	2,490	4,596	(1)	10,496	10,119
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	3	23	38	203	78	249	161

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Continued

City	Murder, non-negligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Norfolk, Va.	35	330	264	1,481	771	1,802	1,010
Norristown, Pa.	5	18	53	17	99	42	
North Bergen, N. J.	1	3	182	27	143	26	
Norwalk, Conn.	3	8	43	32	126	26	
Norwood, Ohio	4	4	38	18	141	23	
Oakland, Calif.	17	484	306	1,958	680	4,254	1,413
Oak Park, Ill.	22	1	141	35	246	40	
Ogden, Utah	29	13	290	140	819	196	
Oklahoma City, Okla.	15	80	146	791	204	2,605	587
Omaha, Nebr.	9	54	58	580	176	1,313	599
Orange, N. J.	8	47	130	23	103	37	
Orlando, Fla.	2	23	212	97	478	133	
Oshkosh, Wis.	1	2	60	15	608	38	
Ottumwa, Iowa	1	3	9	32	126	62	
Owensboro, Ky.	3	6	10	85	373	93	
Paducah, Ky.	1	16	22	75	34	284	68
Parkersburg, W. Va.	1	1	3	74	11	161	30
Pasadena, Calif.	3	34	35	365	205	1,173	193
Pascale, N. J.	4	12	51	184	62	293	83
Paterson, N. J.	1	28	113	435	56	286	313
Pawtucket, R. I.	2	42	147	83	379	152	
Pensacola, Fla.	6	20	74	225	83	341	116
Peoria, Ill.	1	46	2	400	107	903	265
Perth Amboy, N. J.	2	51	65	(1)	330	145	
Petersburg, Va.	2	14	53	150	47	270	78
Philadelphia, Pa.	85	648	624	3,318	1,108	1,404	2,919
Phoenix, Ariz.	7	52	37	358	218	1,235	295
Pittsburgh, Pa.	25	353	125	1,596	450	896	1,458
Pittsfield, Mass.	3	3	3	123	24	203	16
Plainfield, N. J.	1	3	8	50	59	258	43
Pontiac, Mich.	3	30	15	266	66	437	184
Port Arthur, Tex.	4	2	17	57	43	351	97
Port Huron, Mich.	10	9	108	51	416	63	
Portland, Maine	5	32	10	382	150	571	190
Portland, Oreg.	7	465	223	2,631	1,426	4,758	1,425
Portsmouth, Ohio	1	11	16	195	51	333	74
Portsmouth, Va.	14	95	195	356	171	756	199
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1	13	81	61	382	42	
Providence, R. I.	3	31	13	688	272	709	632
Pueblo, Colo.	3	14	43	195	15	363	120
Quincy, Ill.	1	2	2	71	19	454	53
Quincy, Mass.	12	2	2	208	34	478	136
Racine, Wis.	1	9	6	111	55	598	73
Raleigh, N. C.	6	16	91	216	18	192	155
Reading, Pa.	21	8	265	73	388	153	
Revere, Mass.	1	6	18	57	54	136	43
Richmond, Ind.	21	135	321	851	641	2,622	673
Richmond, Va.	2	11	21	194	74	422	143
Riverside, Calif.	5	4	30	86	62	265	82
Roanoke, Va.	1	1	30	11	265	22	
Rochester, Minn.	3	27	29	624	161	1,511	366
Rochester, N. Y.	2	12	2	64	67	619	136
Rockford, Ill.	10	2	79	29	314	45	
Rock Island, Ill.	3	3	153	40	342	52	
Rocky Mount, N. C.	4	6	27	45	2	148	36
Rome, Ga.	1	1	31	12	213	27	
Rome, N. Y.	2	2	81	13	182	63	
Royal Oak, Mich.	8	107	81	384	477	1,963	463
Sacramento, Calif.	2	39	67	305	128	1,110	100
Saginaw, Mich.	4	17	11	319	50	674	145
St. Joseph, Mo.	69	223	467	1,431	(1)	3,689	1,410
St. Louis, Mo.	2	54	45	725	164	1,850	285
St. Paul, Minn.	6	13	21	354	145	970	104
St. Petersburg, Fla.	2	2	67	14	127	48	
Salem, Mass.							

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Continued

City	Murder, non- negligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto thrift
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Salem, Oreg.				Only 4 months received			
Salt Lake City, Utah	6	51	55	726	190	1,608	447
San Angelo, Tex.	5	14	22	62	22	175	73
San Antonio, Tex.	36	132	692	1,056	190	1,423	715
San Bernardino, Calif.	3	46	24	369	83	713	154
San Diego, Calif.	10	54	162	788	679	1,940	1,742
San Francisco, Calif.	51	1,091	774	2,617	1,281	6,372	3,614
San Jose, Calif.	2	25	13	267	46	1,273	331
Santa Ana, Calif.	3	7	9	108	66	834	163
Santa Barbara, Calif.	2	10	18	157	58	566	59
Santa Monica, Calif.	5	35	60	525	336	1,188	281
Savannah, Ga.	43	36	182	106	496	1,581	366
Schenectady, N. Y.	1	3	16	199	75	327	146
Scranton, Pa.	2	13	34	253	91	314	140
Seattle, Wash.	18	263	64	2,537	1,129	3,984	2,052
Sharon, Pa.		5	3	16	20	61	22
Sheboygan, Wis.				22	15	147	62
Shreveport, La.	15	7	57	103	54	486	105
Sioux City, Iowa	1	29	14	344	126	665	212
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.		7	2	124	63	393	107
Somerville, Mass.		8	2	321	33	260	124
South Bend, Ind.	2	50	54	244	228	1,137	209
South Gate, Calif.	2	28	7	192	81	436	116
Spartanburg, S. C.	6	21	37	126	82	455	143
Spokane, Wash.	5	62	57	557	158	1,576	266
Springfield, Ill.	2	19	21	173	68	501	234
Springfield, Mass.	2	1	21	277	113	631	272
Springfield, Mo.			6	160	76	744	73
Springfield, Ohio	5	21	10	145	37	432	111
Stamford, Conn.	2	18	17	182	65	308	30
Steubenville, Ohio	3	23	8	121	25	162	41
Stockton, Calif.	6	116	15	468	209	1,201	412
Superior, Wis.		5	1	84	24	365	81
Syracuse, N. Y.	2	19	13	590	225	1,450	435
Tacoma, Wash.	4	49	23	741	221	1,264	489
Tampa, Fla.	20	76	112	575	405	1,366	497
Taunton, Mass.			Only 5 months received				
Teaneck, N. J.		3	1	41	16	46	11
Terre Haute, Ind.	1	3	3	167	23	438	132
Toledo, Ohio	6	141	166	1,483	500	2,285	687
Topeka, Kans.	3	26	6	429	41	653	270
Torrington, Conn.			24	8	41	25	25
Trenton, N. J.	2	66	111	482	210	606	266
Troy, N. Y.		4	6	175	46	187	87
Tucson, Ariz.	4	22	84	213	149	882	197
Tulsa, Okla.	15	97	100	972	402	1,693	392
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	7	4	95	74	36	155	57
Tyler, Tex.	1	2	1	74	7	129	53
Union City, N. J.		1		128	37	98	78
University City, Mo.		2	2	85	45	176	23
Upper Darby, Pa.		8	9	195	9	136	40
Utica, N. Y.	1	12	13	123	85	546	146
Waco, Tex.	4	1	152	178	39	468	51
Waltham, Mass.		1		63	28	317	19
Warren, Ohio	1	14	12	102	35	452	96
Warwick, R. I.		2		11	27	77	31
Washington, D. C.	57	317	484	1,826	1,227	4,535	1,720
Washington, Pa.	1	2	1	49	19	66	60
Waterbury, Conn.	2	5	8	213	91	333	156
Waterloo, Iowa	1	17	7	139	12	480	91
Watertown, Mass.		2	2	84	24	110	20
Watertown, N. Y.	1	4	3	93	65	321	58
Waukegan, Ill.	2	9	14	66	39	113	54
Wausau, Wis.				35	8	207	7
Wauwatosa, Wis.		1		40	14	135	11

TABLE 31.—Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1944, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)—Continued

City	Murder, non- negligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
West Allis, Wis.			2	38	33	391	35
West Hartford, Conn.				76	21	185	14
West Haven, Conn.			Only 9 months received				
West New York, N. J.			Only 1 month received				
West Orange, N. J.				32	20	103	36
West Palm Beach, Fla.	7	14	54	230	88	381	94
Wheeling, W. Va.	1	6	3	221	46	162	54
White Plains, N. Y.	1	4	44	39	47	192	96
Wichita, Kans.	6	14	16	270	124	944	210
Wichita Falls, Tex.	4	12	26	187	113	719	144
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.		8	9	167	36	155	100
Wilkesburg, Pa.		2	13	26	8	112	21
Williamsport, Pa.		7	3	74	12	224	33
Wilmington, Del.	9	104	12	570	357	1,089	299
Wilmington, N. C.	10	76	811	185	186	713	183
Winston-Salem, N. C.	5	13	143	234	91	397	82
Woodbridge, N. J.	1		2	87	12	106	26
Woonsocket, R. I.		1	3	63	15	157	32
Worcester, Mass.	3	61	5	693	305	838	353
Wyandotte, Mich.		1		45	13	162	34
Yakima, Wash.	1	18		107	269	1,013	137
Yonkers, N. Y.	2	10	31	223	39	369	135
York, Pa.	2	20	5	134	39	373	120
Youngstown, Ohio.	8	227	104	634	100	914	455
Zanesville, Ohio.		18		136	32	279	42

¹ Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

² Figures include offenses committed by juveniles; this is in accord with the uniform reporting procedure followed by other cities.

Supplement to Return A Data.

A detailed analysis of the crime situation for several offense classes is made possible by supplementary reports forwarded monthly to the FBI by the larger police departments throughout the country, and summaries of the available data are shown in tables 32-34.

The figures reflect that forcible rapes, constituting 62.5 percent of the 1944 rape offenses, increased 12.3 percent, while statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent) declined 2.5 percent.

Highway robberies and those involving oil stations, chain stores, and residences increased in 1944, while robberies of commercial houses, banks, and the miscellaneous group decreased. Although the robbery total for 1944 is smaller than the figure for the previous year, the value of the loot obtained by holdup men in the average offense rose 19.6 percent from \$94.26 in 1943 to \$112.74 in 1944. Thus, table 33 shows a 2.0 percent decrease in the number of robbery offenses in the cities represented, and at the same time an increase in the total value of property stolen from \$1,818,074.21 in 1943 to \$2,131,978.96 in 1944.

Nighttime burglaries showed an increase last year with a 6.2 percent rise in residence offenses committed during the night and a 4.3 percent

BURGLARIES BY PLACE AND TIME

CALENDAR YEAR 1944

254 cities over 25,000 in population
Total population 30,837,991

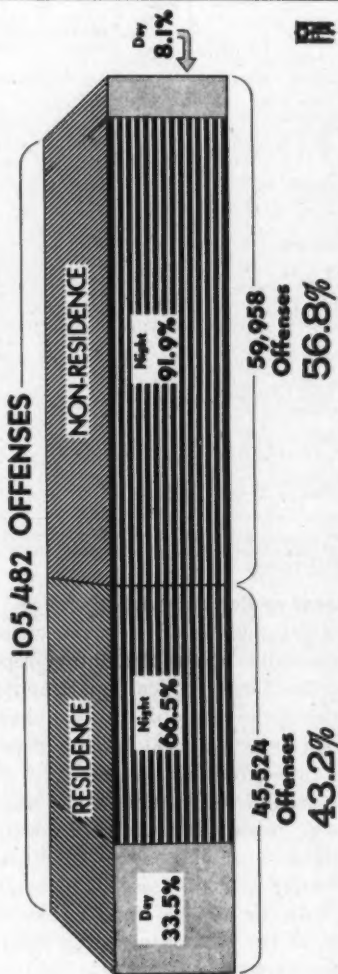
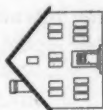
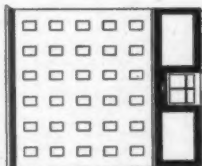


FIGURE 12.

increase in nighttime nonresidence burglaries. Offenses committed during the daylight hours showed decreases. The average value of property stolen per offense of burglary rose sharply (+30.6 percent) from \$78.05 in 1943 to \$101.93 in 1944.

Not only was there a general increase in the number of automobiles stolen during 1944, but in addition the value of the average stolen car rose 13.9 percent, from \$511.30 in 1943 to \$582.23 in 1944. In the 254 cities over 25,000 represented in tables 32 and 33, the problem involving the recovery of stolen cars showed a favorable trend, with the percentage recovered increasing from 96.1 in 1943 to 97.3 in 1944, as indicated in the following figures:

	1943	1944
Number of automobiles stolen.....	67,874	71,238
Number of automobiles recovered.....	65,221	69,322
Percent recovered.....	96.1	97.3

Larcenies involving property valued at \$50 or more increased 22.9 percent in 1944, while thefts involving property valued at less than \$50 declined. The increase in larcenies was most pronounced among those offenses involving the theft of automobile accessories, where a 40.4 percent upswing was registered over the 1943 figure. Thefts of other articles from automobiles also increased as did pocket-picking and miscellaneous thefts. Decreases were registered among larcenies classed as purse-snatching, shoplifting, and thefts of bicycles. The value of property stolen in the average larceny rose from \$40.32 in 1943 to \$47.16 in 1944 (+17.0 percent).

Table 34, based on the reports of 253 cities over 25,000, shows the value of property stolen and recovered by type of property for 1943 and 1944. Excluding automobiles the value of stolen property recovered in 1944 represents 24.1 percent of that stolen, as compared with 25.2 percent for the previous year.

AVERAGE VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN PER OFFENSE

AUTOMOBILES NOT INCLUDED

CALENDAR YEARS 1943-1944

254 CITIES OVER 25,000
TOTAL POPULATION - 30,827,991

\$112.74

\$94.26

\$101.93

\$78.05

\$47.16

\$40.32

ROBBERY

BURGLARY

LARCENY

1943

1944

1943

1944

1943

1944

FIGURE 13.

TABLE 32.—Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to December, inclusive, 1943-44; 254 cities over 25,000 in population; total population, 30,827,991

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1943	1944	
Rape:			
Forcible.....	2,019	2,268	+12.3
Statutory.....	1,393	1,358	-2.5
Total.....	3,412	3,626	+6.3
Robbery:			
Highway.....	13,872	14,063	+1.4
Commercial house.....	3,128	2,724	-13.0
Oil station.....	334	356	+6.6
Chain store.....	86	91	+5.8
Residence.....	887	916	+3.3
Bank.....	23	12	-47.8
Miscellaneous.....	968	748	-21.9
Total.....	19,288	18,910	-2.0
Burglary—breaking or entering:			
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night.....	28,508	30,286	+6.2
Committed during day.....	15,362	15,238	-.8
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night.....	52,873	55,131	+4.3
Committed during day.....	4,987	4,827	-3.2
Total.....	101,730	105,482	+3.7
Larceny—thrift (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):			
\$50 and over.....	41,238	50,675	+22.9
\$5 to \$50.....	175,402	173,730	-1.0
Under \$5.....	40,090	40,580	+12.0
Total.....	256,730	264,985	+3.9
Larceny—thrift (grouped as to type of offense):			
Pocket-picking.....	5,554	5,645	+1.6
Purse-snatching.....	7,915	7,784	-1.7
Shoplifting.....	8,697	7,572	-12.9
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories).....	35,598	36,680	+3.9
Auto accessories.....	21,228	29,801	+40.4
Bicycles.....	38,269	49,692	+24.7
All others.....	125,559	125,811	+0.2
Total.....	262,730	264,985	+3.9

TABLE 33.—Value of property stolen, by type of crime, January to December, inclusive, 1943-44; 254 cities over 25,000; total population, 30,827,991

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of offenses			Value of property stolen			Average value per offense		
	1943	1944	Percent change	1943	1944	Percent change	1943	1944	Percent change
Robbery.....	19,288	18,910	-2.0	\$1,818,074.21	\$2,131,978.96	+17.3	\$94.26	\$112.74	+19.6
Burglary.....	101,730	105,482	+3.7	7,939,595.80	10,752,013.97	+35.4	78.05	101.93	+30.6
Larceny—thrift.....	256,730	264,985	+3.9	10,594,313.89	12,496,092.10	+18.0	40.32	47.16	+17.0
Auto theft.....	67,874	71,238	+5.0	34,704,192.84	41,476,648.61	+19.5	511.30	582.23	+13.9
Total.....	451,622	460,615	+2.0	55,056,176.74	66,856,733.64	+21.4	121.91	145.15	+19.1

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED

AUTOMOBILES NOT INCLUDED

CALENDAR YEAR 1944

253 Cities over 25,000

Total population - 30,745,500














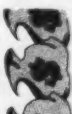

TYPE OF PROPERTY	STOLEN		RECOVERED	
CURRENCY, NOTES, ETC.				17.3%
JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS METALS				24.6%
FURS				11.1%
CLOTHING				24.8%
MISCELLANEOUS				32.3%

FIGURE 14.

TABLE 34.—Value of property stolen and value of property recovered by type of property, January to December, inclusive, 1943-44; 253 cities over 25,000; total population, 30,795,500

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Type of property	1943			1944		
	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Currency, notes, etc.....	\$6,717,128.59	\$1,113,921.00	16.6	\$8,597,906.73	\$1,491,688.74	17.3
Jewelry and precious metals.....	3,773,842.55	1,024,390.42	27.1	4,555,380.61	1,119,556.09	24.6
Furs.....	783,004.26	117,439.17	15.0	1,168,632.22	139,573.31	11.1
Clothing.....	1,961,373.24	485,042.60	24.7	2,473,608.18	613,383.90	24.8
Locally stolen automobiles.....	34,676,053.87	33,029,153.88	95.3	41,603,795.73	40,259,199.07	96.6
Miscellaneous.....	7,087,807.72	2,378,233.75	33.6	8,567,529.18	2,763,333.70	32.3
Total.....	54,900,810.23	38,148,181.51	69.4	67,050,944.65	46,376,734.81	69.2

Rural Crime Trends, 1943-44.

Under the system of uniform crime reporting, urban crimes are tabulated separately from rural crimes. The preceding compilations in this publication deal solely with urban crimes, which are generally those reported by the police departments of cities with population in excess of 2,500. In table 35 are presented available data regarding rural crimes during 1943 and 1944. As indicated in the table, the data are not based on reports of identical agencies for both years. However, the combined population represented by the reporting agencies for each year is in excess of 28,500,000, and therefore it is believed the figures reflecting offenses per 100,000 inhabitants represent general trends in rural crimes.

The data in table 35 disclose that rural murders and rapes decreased in 1944, whereas compilations of urban crimes, presented elsewhere in this publication, reflect increases for those types of crimes. On the other hand, rural robberies were up 1.7 percent, while urban robberies declined 2.1 percent. Similarly, the rural larceny rate showed a slight increase amounting to 1.7 percent, whereas urban larcenies registered a slight decrease. For offenses of negligent manslaughter, aggravated assault, burglary, and auto theft the trend of both rural and urban crime figures was upwards in 1944.

The 1944 rural crime rates shown in table 35 are for all offenses lower than the national average for urban crimes appearing in table 25. However, it is interesting to note that the rural rates for murder, negligent manslaughter, and rape are in excess of the corresponding rates shown in table 25 for the group VI urban communities, those with population from 2,500 to 10,000.

Generally, rural crime rates for offenses against the person (murder, manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault) are not as much below the

national average for urban crimes as are the figures for offenses against property. In this connection, however, it should be noted that some incompleteness may exist in the rural reporting of the less serious crimes. Some of the rural agencies whose reports are included in table 35 listed very few crimes, and it is probable that some of the reports are based on arrest records rather than on a record of all offenses reported to rural law enforcement agencies. For that reason, the rural crime figures presented in table 35 should generally be considered as conservative.

TABLE 35.—*Offenses known, rural areas, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive 1943-44.*

[1943 figures based on reports of 1,260 sheriffs, 87 rural village officers, and 10 State police organizations, representing a combined population of 28,695,188; 1944 figures based on reports of 1,351 sheriffs, 86 rural village officers, and 10 State police organizations, representing a combined population of 29,933,044. Population figures from 1940 decennial census.]

Offense	Number of offenses		Rate per 100,000 inhabitants		Percent change in rates
	1943	1944	1943	1944	
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,180	1,195	4.11	3.99	-2.9
Manslaughter by negligence.....	859	904	2.99	3.02	+1.0
Rape.....	2,532	2,617	8.82	8.74	-.9
Robbery.....	3,289	3,486	11.5	11.7	+1.7
Aggravated assault.....	6,557	6,889	22.8	23.0	+.9
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	28,224	27,987	91.4	93.5	+2.3
Larceny—thft.....	43,485	46,131	151.5	154.1	+1.7
Auto theft.....	12,668	15,741	44.1	52.6	+19.3

Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions of the United States.

The available data concerning crimes committed in Territories and possessions of the United States are presented in table 36. Included are the figures for the First Judicial District of Alaska, Honolulu City, and the County of Honolulu in the Territory of Hawaii. The tabulation is based on offenses reported monthly by law enforcement officers policing both the rural and urban areas, except that the data for Honolulu City have been segregated from the figures for Honolulu County.

TABLE 36.—*Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions, January to December, inclusive, 1944.*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or en- tering	Larceny—thft		Auto theft
					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Alaska:							
First judicial division (Juneau), population, 25,241; number of offenses known.....	2	2	4	12	25	23	6
Hawaii:							
Honolulu City, population, 179,358; number of of- fenses known.....	13	11	87	856	429	1,637	518
Honolulu County, popula- tion, 78,898; number of offenses known.....	3	-----	21	207	38	159	48

Estimated Number of Major Crimes in the United States

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON



Aggravated Assault

Rape

Murder

Negligent Manslaughter

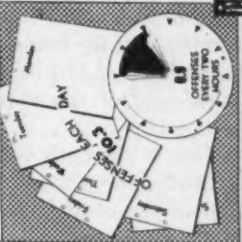
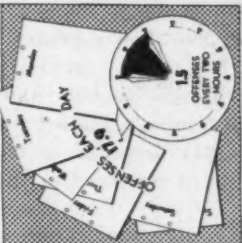
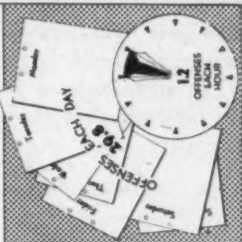
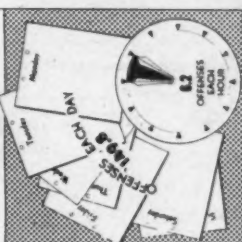


FIGURE 15.

Estimated Number of Major Crimes in the United States, 1943-44.

With the passing of each hour during 1944 more than 158 serious crimes were reported to local police authorities in the United States. Each day on the average brought 28 felonious killings, 30 rapes, 150 aggravated assaults and left 120 persons robbed, 555 with their automobiles stolen, and the homes or business places of 749 others burglarized. In addition, 2,176 larcenies occurred during the average day, until by the end of the year an estimated 1,393,655 major crimes were registered.

The estimates for both years are based on monthly crime reports received from approximately 2,100 cities representing a combined population in excess of 65,500,000. Table 37 presents the data for separate offense classes for each of the years 1943 and 1944, together with the percentage change.

The figures show a general rise in crimes against the person, while two of the property crimes, burglary and auto theft, show increases and two others, robbery and larceny, show decreases. As a group, property crimes remained practically unchanged in frequency from 1943 to 1944; however, as indicated in table 33, an increase of over 19 percent is observed in the average value of property stolen per offense.

The larceny classification includes many thefts involving property of small value; on the other hand, the estimated total of major crimes does not include many miscellaneous offenses of a serious nature such as embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, arson, receiving stolen property, drug violations, carrying concealed weapons, etc. It is, therefore, believed that the estimated totals as set out in table 37 are conservative.

TABLE 37.—*Estimated number of major crimes in the United States, 1943-44*

Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1943	1944	Number	Percent
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	6,517	6,552	+35	+0.5
Manslaughter by negligence.....	3,464	3,783	+319	+9.2
Rape.....	10,734	10,915	+181	+1.7
Robbery.....	45,268	43,804	-1,464	-3.2
Aggravated assault.....	49,738	54,841	+5,103	+10.3
Burglary.....	271,884	274,134	+2,250	+0.8
Larceny.....	806,325	796,590	-9,735	-1.2
Auto theft.....	187,751	203,036	+15,285	+8.1
Total.....	1,381,681	1,393,655	+11,974	+0.9

Estimated Number of Major Crimes in the United States

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY

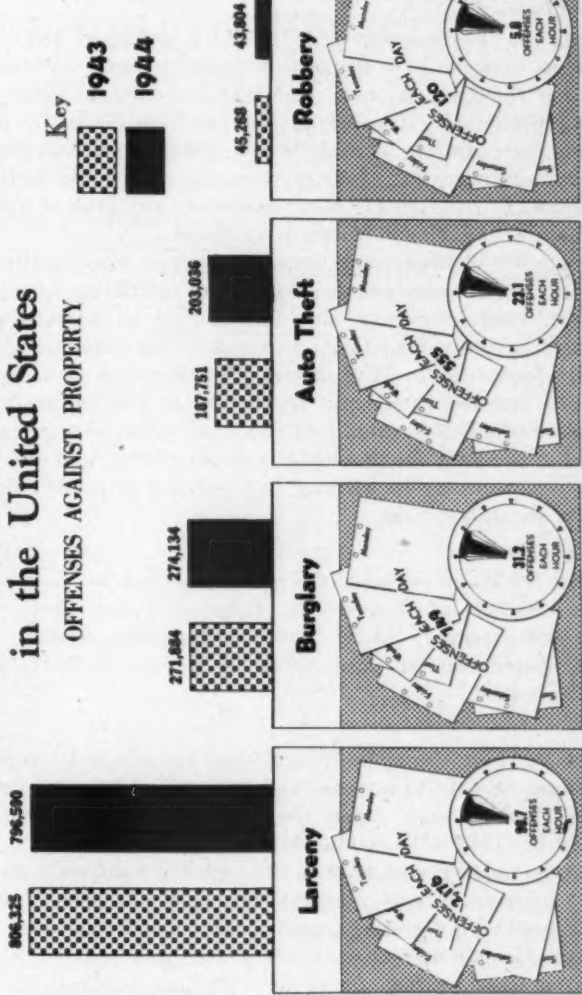


FIGURE 16.

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data.

During the 1944 calendar year the FBI examined 488,979 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institution have been excluded from this tabulation.

The number of fingerprint records examined was slightly smaller than the 490,764 examined in 1943. The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

Offense Charged.

Arrests for major violations were represented by more than 37 percent (183,749) of the records examined during 1944. Persons charged with murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, or auto theft numbered 136,901, constituting 28 percent of the total arrest records examined.

Sex.

Arrests of males during 1944 numbered 405,379, a 1.5 percent decrease from the 411,642 arrested and fingerprinted during 1943. On the other hand, female arrest records increased 5.7 percent, from 79,122 during 1943 to 83,600 in 1944.

It may be noted generally that although the total male arrests decreased 1.5 percent in 1944, increases were shown for most of the major offense classes with decreases in arrests for minor violations. On the other hand, female arrests, with an over-all increase of 5.7 percent, showed increases not only for major violations but also for most of the less serious infractions. This is illustrated by the following

figures reflecting some of the changes in the arrests of males and females of all ages during 1944 as compared with 1943:

Offense	Percent change		Offense	Percent change	
	Male	Female		Male	Female
Murder and manslaughter.....	+1.8	+1.5	Embezzlement and fraud.....	+6.2	+4.5
Robbery.....	+3.1	+8.0	Driving while intoxicated.....	-4.2	+14.8
Assault.....	+5.6	+14.7	Disorderly conduct.....	-2.3	+19.6
Burglary.....	+3.0	+10.4	Drunkenness.....	-7.8	+10.4
Larceny.....	+0.8	+8.1	Vagrancy.....	-9.7	-15.0
Auto theft.....	+24.0	+36.3			

The number and percentage of arrests by sex during 1944 are presented in table 38.

TABLE 38.—Distribution of arrests by sex, Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1944

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide.....	4,769	4,142	627	1.0	1.0	0.7
Robbery.....	11,189	10,567	622	2.3	2.6	.7
Assault.....	36,984	32,333	4,652	7.6	8.0	5.6
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	25,022	24,307	815	5.1	6.0	1.0
Larceny— theft.....	45,361	37,909	7,452	9.3	9.4	8.9
Auto theft.....	13,576	13,249	327	2.8	3.3	.4
Embezzlement and fraud.....	8,131	7,073	1,058	1.7	1.7	1.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	2,526	2,257	269	.5	.6	.3
Arson.....	583	530	53	.1	.1	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3,958	3,362	596	.8	.8	.7
Rape.....	6,028	6,028		1.2	1.5	
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	10,787	3,155	7,632	2.2	.8	9.1
Other sex offenses.....	11,532	8,264	3,268	2.4	2.0	3.9
Narcotic drug laws.....	1,731	1,491	240	.4	.4	.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	6,101	5,701	400	1.2	1.4	.5
Offenses against family and children.....	8,132	7,467	665	1.7	1.8	.8
Liquor laws.....	7,625	6,228	1,397	1.6	1.6	1.7
Driving while intoxicated.....	17,790	16,772	1,018	3.6	4.1	1.2
Road and driving laws.....	4,643	4,509	134	.9	1.1	.2
Parking violations.....	71	70	1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	4,527	4,339	188	.9	1.1	.2
Disorderly conduct.....	36,399	26,004	10,395	7.4	6.4	12.4
Drunkenness.....	104,487	91,531	12,956	21.4	22.6	15.5
Vagrancy.....	30,972	20,553	10,419	6.3	5.1	12.5
Gambling.....	14,387	13,098	1,289	2.9	3.2	1.5
Suspicion.....	36,883	29,864	7,019	7.5	7.4	8.4
Not stated.....	3,669	2,677	1,012	.8	.7	1.2
All other offenses.....	31,096	22,010	9,086	6.4	5.4	10.9
Total.....	488,979	405,379	83,600	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Age.

Males and females under 21 years of age arrested and fingerprinted during 1944 numbered 107,762, which amounts to 22.0 percent of the total arrests. Those between the ages of 21 and 24 numbered 68,666 (14.0 percent), making a total of 176,428 (36.1 percent) less than 25 years old. It should be remembered that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because

of the practice of some jurisdictions not to fingerprint youthful offenders.

The 1944 figures show that youths continue to play a predominant part in the commission of crimes against property. The portion of offenses committed by males and females under 21 is shown by the following figures: Robbery, 34.5 percent; burglary, 51.8 percent; larceny, 35.4 percent; and auto theft, 63.1 percent. In 1944, persons of all ages arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson numbered 110,346; and 44,286 (40.1 percent) of them were less than 21 years old.

For males and females combined, the figures for the groups in which the largest number of arrests occurred during 1944 are as follows:

Age	Number of Arrests
17	23,753
18	23,749
19	20,134
21	18,276
22	17,739

For males and females combined, arrests of those under 21 years of age decreased from 112,281 in 1943 to 107,762 in 1944 (-4.0 percent). Arrests of persons in the 18-20 age group decreased 5.2 percent, while arrests of persons less than 18 years old declined 2.5 percent.

Figures for the separate sexes show different trends in certain age groups. Boy arrests under 18 decreased 1.8 percent and girl arrests under 18 decreased 7.1 percent. On the other hand, whereas boy arrests in the 18-20 age bracket decreased 8.5 percent, girl arrests in this age group increased 4.9 percent.

As in 1943, age 17 predominated in the frequency distribution of male arrests during 1944. Age 18 was second in the frequency of arrests. Arrests during 1944 of males under 18 years of age increased 18.1 percent for murder, 15.7 percent for assault, and 19.8 percent for auto theft as compared with 1943.

Female arrests in 1944 occurred most frequently at age 19, followed by age 18. The figures for girls under 21 years of age disclose a 1.5 percent increase, from 22,292 in 1943 to 22,636 in 1944.

Although arrests of juveniles showed a moderate decrease in 1944, the situation as to juvenile delinquency is far from being as good as

Number of Males Arrested - Ages 16 to 24

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT CARDS JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1944

AGE

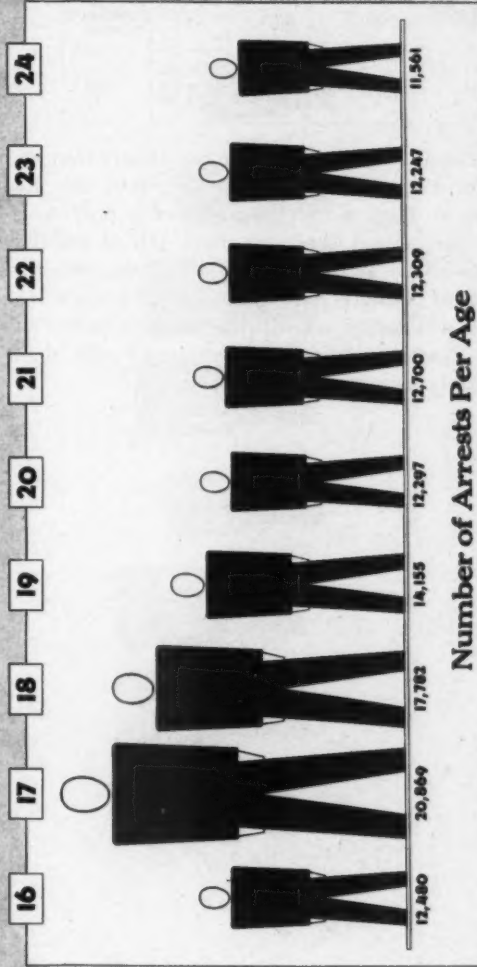


FIGURE 17.

it was before the war. This is most clearly revealed by a comparison of 1941 and 1944 data as follows:

Age	Males			Females		
	1941	1944	Percent change	1941	1944	Percent change
Under 18.....	34,408	40,892	+18.8	2,662	5,798	+117.8
18-20.....	66,689	44,234	-33.7	7,013	16,838	+140.1
Under 21.....	101,097	85,126	-15.8	9,675	22,636	+134.0

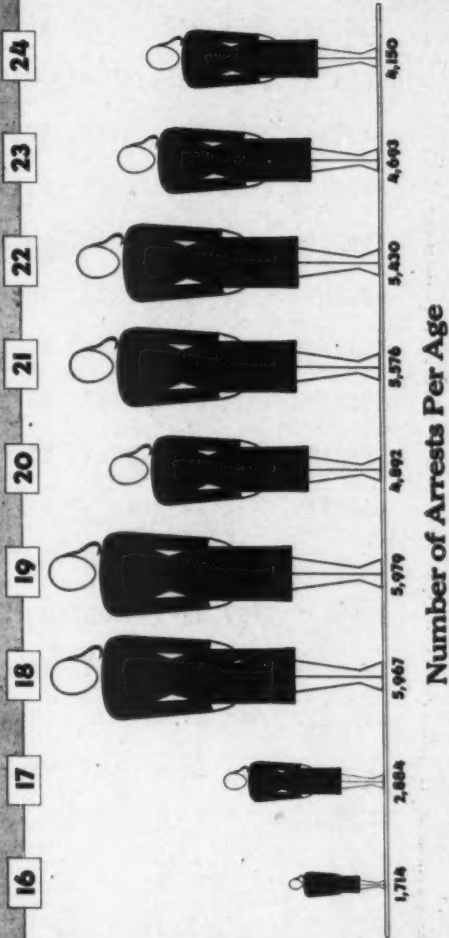
The foregoing figures indicate quite clearly that we have an abnormally high level of juvenile delinquency, that the moderate reduction in 1944 is in effect a "leveling off" of a previously sharply ascending crime curve, and that the main job of reducing delinquency still remains to be accomplished. Until the amount of delinquency on the part of youths is reduced at least to pre-war levels, we will continue to have a situation constituting a grave threat to the future strength of our Nation. Effective community-wide delinquency prevention programs continue to be an urgent need.

Number of Females Arrested - Ages 16 to 24

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT CARDS

JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1944

AGE



Number of Arrests Per Age

FIGURE 18.

TABLE 39.—Arrests by age groups, male and female, Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1944

Offense charged	Not known	Age												Total allages					
		Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29		30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over
Criminal homicide	4	24	28	66	135	154	124	132	149	164	173	106	741	717	610	515	372	495	4,769
Robbery	5	48	70	420	889	984	775	696	679	672	622	557	1,860	1,298	731	517	217	197	11,189
Assault	21	45	90	490	873	1,071	966	1,002	1,215	1,210	1,271	1,324	6,308	6,133	4,955	4,058	2,499	3,393	36,984
Burglary—breaking or entering	12	1,072	851	2,495	3,177	2,490	1,647	1,231	1,114	992	896	925	2,813	2,033	1,535	1,276	607	1,189	25,261
Burglary—larceny	20	812	732	3,919	3,354	2,654	2,128	1,974	1,796	1,727	1,489	1,469	5,241	4,623	3,754	3,176	2,067	2,987	45,361
Larceny—larceny	7	307	531	1,647	2,411	1,735	1,259	917	795	686	537	405	1,291	1,025	734	517	217	68	13,576
Auto theft	3	13	25	95	199	283	259	246	255	305	289	281	1,291	1,150	1,075	937	645	777	8,131
Embezzlement and fraud	3	13	25	95	199	283	259	246	255	305	289	281	1,291	1,150	1,075	937	645	777	8,131
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	2	14	2	66	121	116	97	87	71	92	86	85	568	119	309	263	156	242	2,928
Forgery and counterfeiting	1	20	13	26	45	53	15	17	16	19	10	13	68	81	45	57	34	57	583
Rape	1	32	40	111	224	224	224	192	177	178	183	158	568	483	362	307	210	356	6,028
Prostitution and commercialized vice	6	11	25	137	235	271	649	533	628	681	612	535	1,935	1,515	1,058	721	401	10,787	10,787
Other sex offenses	11	25	45	197	347	458	407	409	448	452	444	308	1,757	1,500	1,319	1,078	758	1,301	11,832
Narcotic drug laws	5	6	19	189	345	21	340	253	265	241	222	228	771	509	230	213	156	1,731	6,101
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	6	1	18	16	38	73	126	183	258	275	295	349	1,787	1,093	1,248	883	404	437	8,132
Violences against family and child	11	5	18	28	126	128	133	142	176	164	190	170	1,034	1,147	1,145	1,025	74	1,231	7,625
Liquor laws	19	4	11	69	128	144	212	221	297	308	359	353	2,417	2,986	3,040	2,569	1,771	17,790	17,790
Driving while intoxicated	3	2	14	1	238	223	200	196	204	200	214	187	859	947	953	859	521	467	4,643
Road and driving laws	3	2	14	1	238	223	200	196	204	200	214	187	859	947	953	859	521	467	4,643
Parking violations	3	2	14	1	238	223	200	196	204	200	214	187	859	947	953	859	521	467	4,643
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	3	78	29	113	247	263	252	170	302	296	192	168	759	632	422	343	218	301	4,527
Disorderly conduct	20	78	134	591	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	3,048	36,399
Drunkness	83	17	71	280	841	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	18,999	104,487
Vandalism	26	77	155	753	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	2,543	30,357
Gambling	3	8	10	74	137	2,553	2,553	2,553	2,553	2,553	2,553	2,553	2,553	2,553	2,553	2,553	2,553	2,543	36,883
Suspicion	29	460	531	1,514	3,118	1,514	1,514	1,514	1,514	1,514	1,514	1,514	1,514	1,514	1,514	1,514	1,514	1,514	36,883
All other offenses	27	1,074	1,015	2,021	2,509	2,103	1,712	1,426	1,434	1,283	1,238	1,059	3,853	3,063	2,393	1,847	1,249	1,787	31,090
Total	336	4,190	4,553	14,194	23,753	23,749	20,134	17,189	18,276	17,739	16,940	15,711	67,101	62,095	54,793	46,905	32,483	46,849	488,979

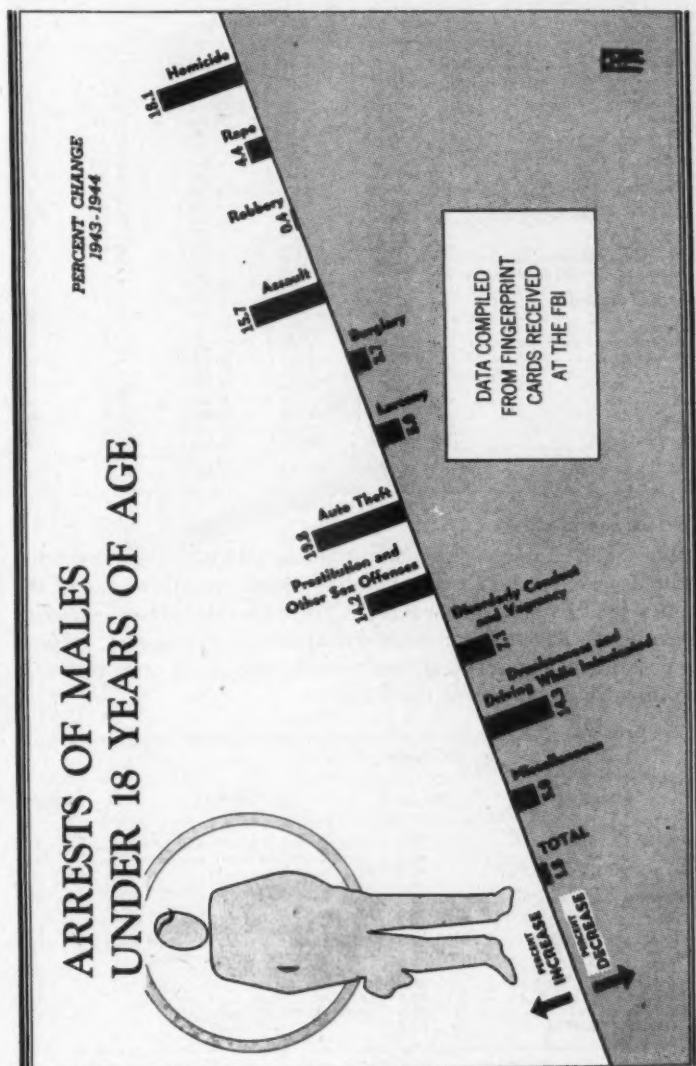


FIGURE 19.

TABLE 40.—Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, male and female, Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1944

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide.....	4,769	663	1,315	13.9	27.6
Robbery.....	11,189	3,864	6,394	34.5	57.1
Assault.....	36,984	4,557	9,577	12.3	25.9
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	25,022	12,963	16,791	51.8	67.1
Larceny— theft.....	45,361	16,053	23,039	35.4	50.8
Auto theft.....	13,576	8,561	10,987	63.1	80.9
Embezzlement and fraud.....	8,131	1,120	2,253	13.8	27.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	2,526	505	837	19.9	33.1
Arson.....	583	182	240	31.2	41.2
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3,958	1,040	1,736	26.3	43.9
Rape.....	6,028	1,884	2,955	31.3	49.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	10,787	2,161	4,617	20.0	42.8
Other sex offenses.....	11,532	1,978	3,750	17.2	32.5
Narcotic drug laws.....	1,731	156	416	9.0	24.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	6,101	1,418	2,367	23.2	38.8
Offenses against family and children.....	8,132	437	1,614	5.4	19.8
Liquor laws.....	7,625	592	1,292	7.8	16.9
Driving while intoxicated.....	17,790	756	2,103	4.2	11.8
Road and driving laws.....	4,643	932	1,737	20.1	37.4
Parking violations.....	71	7	16	9.9	22.5
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	4,527	1,061	1,849	23.9	40.8
Disorderly conduct.....	36,399	6,968	13,365	19.1	36.7
Drunkenness.....	104,487	5,221	13,470	6.0	12.9
Vagrancy.....	30,972	9,399	15,370	30.3	49.6
Gambling.....	14,387	828	1,997	5.8	13.9
Suspicion.....	36,883	11,950	18,262	32.4	49.5
Not stated.....	3,689	625	1,202	16.9	32.6
All other offenses.....	31,066	11,863	16,877	38.1	54.3
Total.....	488,979	107,762	176,428	22.0	36.1

Criminal Repeaters.

Of the 488,979 arrest records examined, 241,042 (49.3 percent) represented persons who already had fingerprint records on file in the Identification Division of the FBI. For males the percentage with prior records was 52.8, and for females the percentage was 32.1. These figures pertain to fingerprint arrest records, and in no way relate to the civil identification files of the FBI.

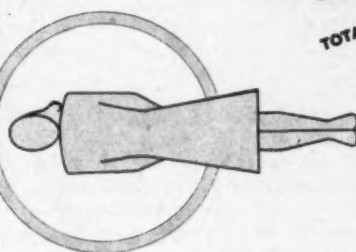
TABLE 41.—Percentage with previous fingerprint records, arrests, male and female, Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1944

Offense	Percent	Offense	Percent
Narcotic drug laws.....	74.8	Offenses against family and children.....	43.7
Drunkenness.....	60.7	Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	43.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	60.3	Suspicion.....	43.1
Robbery.....	59.7	All other offenses.....	42.7
Embezzlement and fraud.....	55.7	Rape.....	42.0
Vagrancy.....	54.3	Disorderly conduct.....	41.8
Gambling.....	50.3	Driving while intoxicated.....	41.2
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	49.6	Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	41.0
Liquor laws.....	47.8	Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	39.7
Assault.....	47.5	Criminal homicide.....	38.9
Larceny— theft.....	47.3	Arson.....	37.4
Parking violations ¹	46.5	Other sex offenses.....	37.3
Auto theft.....	44.4	Road and driving laws.....	35.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	44.3		

¹ Only 71 fingerprint cards were received representing arrests for violations of parking regulations.

ARRESTS OF FEMALES UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE

PERCENT CHANGE
1943-1944



Homicide
10.9

Robbery
7.5

Assault
4.7

Burglary
12.7

Larceny
7.1

Auto Theft
7.1

Prostitution and
Other Sex Offenses
48.3

Disorderly Conduct
and Vagrancy
3.5

Drunkenness and
Driving While Intoxicated
14.4

Miscellaneous
6.3

TOTAL
15.5

DATA COMPILED
FROM FINGERPRINT
CARDS RECEIVED
AT THE FBI

INCREASE
↓

DECREASE
↑

FIGURE 20.

Race.

Most of the persons represented in this study were members of the white and Negro races. Including Mexicans, who numbered 17,817, members of the white race represented 351,609 of the 488,979 arrest records received, while 129,322 were Negroes, 6,084 Indians, 554 Chinese, 135 Japanese, and 1,275 were representatives of other races.

TABLE 42.—*Distribution of arrests according to race, male and female, Jan. 1—Dec. 31, 1944*

Offense charged	Race						Total all races
	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japa- nese	All others	
Criminal homicide.....	2,535	2,187	33	3	1	10	4,769
Robbery.....	6,340	4,705	105	1	—	38	11,189
Assault.....	19,907	16,608	240	32	6	191	36,984
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	17,896	6,880	165	14	1	66	25,022
Larceny— <i>theft</i>	29,626	15,322	313	16	9	75	45,361
Auto <i>theft</i>	11,096	2,337	113	5	4	21	13,576
Embezzlement and fraud.....	6,606	1,479	33	6	—	7	8,131
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	1,644	869	6	—	—	7	2,526
Arson.....	445	128	8	—	1	1	583
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	3,396	521	36	—	—	5	3,958
Rape.....	4,192	1,729	46	9	—	52	6,028
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	7,155	3,352	235	12	13	20	10,787
Other sex offenses.....	9,412	1,952	119	8	1	46	11,532
Narcotic drug laws.....	1,000	517	6	186	1	12	1,731
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	2,692	3,328	27	5	1	48	6,101
Offenses against family and children.....	6,688	1,376	60	1	—	7	8,132
Liquor laws.....	3,948	3,620	41	2	2	12	7,625
Driving while intoxicated.....	16,070	1,504	175	2	1	38	17,790
Road and driving laws.....	3,424	1,159	30	7	13	10	4,643
Parking violations.....	51	19	—	1	—	—	71
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	3,207	1,278	25	2	2	13	4,527
Disorderly conduct.....	26,486	9,455	352	14	6	86	36,399
Drunkenness.....	67,439	14,118	2,719	8	14	189	104,487
Vagrancy.....	22,626	7,703	530	22	6	85	30,972
Gambling.....	6,049	8,073	22	134	22	87	14,387
Suspicion.....	25,202	11,326	267	18	23	47	36,883
Not stated.....	2,759	837	71	5	—	17	3,689
All other offenses.....	23,709	6,940	307	41	8	91	31,066
Total.....	351,609	129,322	6,084	554	135	1,275	488,979

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317,
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1-

Total
races

4, 769
11, 189
36, 984
25, 022
45, 361
13, 576
8, 131
2, 526
583
3, 958
6, 028
10, 787
11, 532
1, 731
6, 101
8, 132
7, 625
17, 790
4, 643
71
4, 527
36, 399
04, 487
30, 972
14, 387
36, 893
3, 689
31, 066

488, 979

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses.

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) The killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe-cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value; (b) under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses.

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1-25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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